NOMINAL COMPOSITION IN TAMIL

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Nominal Composition in Tamil

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FOREWORD

Prof. S. Agesthialingom, M.A., Ph.D. [Kerala],
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An important attribute of human language is its productivity or the ability to produce infinite set of utterances with the help of finite set of elements and rules. The study of this productive mechanism of languages constitutes the study of their grammars. Compounding or composition is such a productive process employed by languages. Dr. G. Vijayavenugopal presents in this book a study of the Nominal Composition in Tamil. This book is a revised version of his Ph.D. dissertation submitted to the CAS in Linguistics, Annamalai University.

Dr. Vijayavenugopal follows the Transformational Generative model with necessary modifications to suit the structure of Tamil. The of impact of Fillmore's [1968] case grammar model is also found in the work, as Tamil is a casal language. The model adopted has helped him to solve structural ambiguities found in compounds like

    1. mara-p-peṭṭi   'wooden box
    2. paṇa-p-peṭṭi   'cash box'

which show similar structure with the same noun as second member. But in the deep structure the relation is one of instrument and object in [1] and object and locative in [2]. Further abmiguous compounds like

    3. tuṇi-p-pai   'cloth bag'

with the same constituents but two different readings give different meanings.

    4. tuṇi vaikkiṟa pai 'the bag intended to keep cloth'
    5. tuṇiya:l a:ṇa pai 'the bag which is made of cloth'

Such ambiguities are solved when they are derived from different deep structures.

The author also studies in detail the different types of Nominal compounds found in Tamil and explains their syntactic derivation from their deep structure by the application of grammatical transformations. He has also given at the end a grammatical index of the nominal compounds he has studied. There is also a useful appendix which discusses the treatment of compounds by traditional Tamil grammarians and commentators.

This book is an important contribution towards the understanding of the syntactic and semantic structure of the Tamil language. Both the author and the authorities of the Madurai Kamaraj University have to be congratualted for bringing out this work in a book form.

<div align="right">(Sd)   S. Agesthialingom</div>

Dr. M. Shanmugam Pillai, M.A., M.Litt, Ph.D.,
Professor & Head of the Department of Tamil Studies,
Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai.

Dr. G. Vijayavenugopal's thesis on "Nominal Composition in Tamil" is an important addition to the study of Tamil Syntax. It follows the theoretical frame work of Transformational Generative Grammar. However it makes a necessary blend of both Transformational Generative Grammar and Semantics.

The rules regarding the Generation of the surface structure of different compounds are explained clearly and convincingly. The explanations regarding the compounds consisting of more than two members are note worthy, especially the ones on the idiomatic nominal compounds which are still a problem in Linguistic theories. Again he proposes a new theory on interpreting the adjectives as derived from adverbs. Similarly his explainations regarding the derivation of the cognated objects and the compound nouns involving a third member with the anaphonic suffix-i (page 143) deserve mention.

Dr. G. Vijayavenugopal has to be congratulated for this work and I have very great pleasure in releasing this important work through the Department of Tamil Studies of the Madurai Kamaraj University.

Sep, 28, 1979.   (Sd) M. Shanmugam Pillai

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Transformational Generative grammar and compounding.

An attempt is made here in the following pages to study the nominal compounds found in Tamil within the framework of transformational generative grammer. The data for this study is mainly taken from the Tamil lexion, published by the Madras University. I have also collected some more material from the modern short stories and novels published in several magazines.

I was very much benefited by the theoretical insights chiefly made by Lees (1960,1970). Rudolph B. Botha (1968) David A. Reibel (1963) C.J. Fillmore (1965) and the impact of theirs could be seen almost in every page of the present analysis.

According to this theory Compounds are considered as surface structures which are, derived by transformations from deep structures and they are not treated as mere Composite nouns. There are reasons for this. First of all if we consider them as mere composite nouns, say, Noun + Noun units, it is possible to have a compound of the type *peṭṭi maram "box wood" which if pronounced without a pause does not convey anything. Whereas the combination maram + peṭṭi→ marapeṭṭi "wooden box" is meaningful and grammatical. This reveals the fact that mere juxtaposition of nouns could not become Compounds and the combination should be grammatically correct. In other words these forms should be well–formed. The native speaker knows to distinguish which composite nouns are well formed and which are not. This competence of the native speaker is for-mulable only in terms of some grammatical rules. These rules will assign grammatical structures to the compounds. The well–

formed composite nouns or the compounds incorporated in the grammatical forms and the syntactic relation between them really reflect that which occurs in the grammatically underlying expression. The expression will be ultimately an independent sentence. Thus the compounds which are treated as surface structures are derived by transformation from underlying deep structures in which the lexical items and their grammatical relations manifested in the compounds are explicitly specified. For example the compound kaaṭṭu yaanai "wild elephant" is derived from the sentence yaanai kaaṭṭil vaalkiratu "The elephant lives in the jungle". The formal relation found between the constituents kaaṭu and yaanai is just the relation between those two words found in the underlying sentence i.e., the relation between Subject and the locative. Besides there are many semantic and syntactic reasons also for treating the compounds as surface structures. On the semantic side it is argued that as surface structures they do not indicate the relevant relationship necessary for the semantic interpretation. The compound kaaṭṭu yaanai being a surface structure does not show explicitly the syntactic relationship found between its constituents. This syntactic information is necessary for the proper interpretation at the semantic level. If the compounds are not derived from deep structures the common grammatical relations found in both surface and deep structures go unaccounted for.

Secondly the "multiple ambiguity" found in certain compounds could be resolved only if we adopt the transformational approach for deriving the compounds based on different "readings". Thus tracing the ambiguities to different readings and explain them in grammatical terms avoids one to take unnecessary recourse to extra-linguistic factors such as the speakers knowledge of his material culture. For example the compound tuṇi-p-pai "cloth bag" is ambiguous in the sense that it may mean either, "The bag that is intended for keeping the cloth" or "The bag which was made with cloth". One has to select the proper deep structure for deciding the case. The superficial treat-

ment of the compound like taking it only as a Noun + Noun compound does not resolve the ambiguity and it will be explained only in terms of the extra-linguistic factor. But deriving it from a proper deep structure not only resolves the ambiguity but also avoids the recourse to extra-linguistic factors. Besides the real and similar relationship found between the members in the surface structures and that of found in the underlying structures are taken into account. In this way positingadhoc structures could be avoided.

Coming to the syntactic reasons it is argued that only a transformational treatment will explain the difference found between the following compounder :

(1)   marap peṭṭi   "wooden box"

(2)   paṇap peṭṭi   "cash box"

Though both the compounds contain the same word peṭṭi as the second member and also both have nouns as first members their syntactic behaviour is entirely different. To show some of the differences, compound (1) can be nominalised into maraṭṭaal aana peṭṭi "the box made out of wood" whereas compound (2) cannot be nominalised as *paṇaṭṭaal aana peṭṭi "the box is made out of money"; similarly one could have peṭṭi maraṭṭil ceyṭaṭu "the box is made with wood". but not *peṭṭi paṇaṭṭil ceyṭaṭu "the box is made out of money". Conversely we can have paṇaṭṭukku uḷḷa peṭṭi "the box intended for keeping money" but we cannot have *marrṭṭaukku uḷḷa peṭṭi "the box intended for keeping wood". So also peṭṭiyil paṇaṭṭai vaiṭṭeen "I kept the money in the box" is grammatical whilst *peṭṭiyil maraṭṭai vaiṭṭeen "I kept the wood in the box" is ungrammatical. Compound (1) is derived from the source sentence viz., 1. a oruvan marrṭṭaal peṭṭiyai-c-ceyṭaan "Someone has made a box with wood". Here the syntactic relation between maram and

peṭṭi is that of between "Instrumental and object". But compound (2) is derived from the source sentence viz...; (2) a. oruvan paṇattirkaaka-p- peṭṭiyai-c-ceyṭaan. "Someone has made box in order to keep money. The relation between the words-paṇam and peṭṭi is between "purposive" and "object". This deeper syntactic relationship is not at all reflected in the surface level where the compounds appear only as Noun+Noun . That is why a transformational approach is preferred.

1.2 How the derivation is done?

With the above theoretical briefing I pass on to explain briefly how this derivation from the deep structure to the surface structure is made and explained in this dissertation. Since the rules which generate compounds are themselves the rules which generate sentences also they must not only describe the relations found between the constituents of a compound, but also serve to place the generated compounds in the sentences in their proper places. For example the compound (of Coordinate construction) Kapila paraṇar "Kapilar and paranar" is a plural noun and this can occur only in a position where a plural noun can occur. In this way the rules are applicable to both the matrix sentence where the compound occurs and to the embedded sentence from which the compound is derived. In this way we can have a general rule to increase the explanatory power of the analysis.

The derivation of the compound from the constituent sentence and the replacement in the matrix sentence can be diagrammatically explained as follows.

NP

S₁

NP'
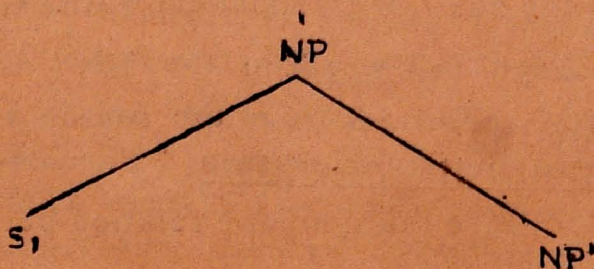
Here S_1 stands for the constituent sentence from which the compound is derived : NP' stands for the nominal in the matrix sentence. At the final stage the derived compound will be fit into the matrix sentence. In the certain cases more than one constituent sentence is involved. In these cases the transformational rules will be applied to the deepost constituent sentence and then to the next higher one and so on. In describing the analysis the following method is followed. First the type of relationship found between two constituents of the compound is given. This is followed by a discussion about its possible source sentence and its deep structure. The suitable source verbs are also suggested. After this the derivational process is explained in detail starting with the tree diagram explaining the base phrase marker and the NP of the matrix sentence. Afterwards the various transformational rules required for the derivation are stated and the derivation itself is clearly explained step by step. These transformational rules specify the formal operations in terms of (1) a structural description (=SD) stating the set of base Phrase markers to which these apply and (2) a structural change (=SC) which is the result of the formal operations. At the final stage the Equi NP deletion rule deletes one of the identical NPs and it is fit into the matrix sentence. This Equi-NP deletion rule has to be applied at the last stage because if it is done in the initial stage it creates an impasse and no further alterations are permitted to be made.

1.3 Problems.

(1) One of the problems encountered in the derivation of the compounds is concerned with the indiscriminate verbal ellipsis. Compounds which show the same grammatical relationship among their constituents will come under this. For example in the compound paal maaṭu "milk cow" the source verb ṭarukiṛaṭu "will give" found in the source sentence maaṭu paalai-ṭ ṭarukiṛaṭu "the cow gives the milk" is deleted in the process of the derivation of compound. Since the proper verb is not found in the surface structure it raises a

question as to why the compound in question should be derived only from the source sentence containing the verb "tarukiratu" rather than from (1) well-formed sentences like "maaṭu paalai vaiṭṭirukkiṟatu" "the cow possesses milk" or "maatu paalai-c-corikiṟatu" "The cow oozes the milk" or (2) from ill-formed sentences like maaṭu paalai-k-keeṭkiṟatu "the cow asks for milk". One has to assume that (1) either the native speaker understands the Compounds to be as many ways ambiguous as there are different verbs or (2) that the grammar of the language explicitly associates the right verbs with the grammatical categories. We find in many of the cases like these the different verbal meanings are associated with the semantic description of the head nouns themselves. Among these the latter assumption seems to be true. In our discussion on the possible source sentence we have pointed out this kind of association and suggested possible related source verbs or what Lees calls "generalised verbs"

In this way we find a closer connection between the meanings of the compounds and its deep syntactic structures. Thus treating such compounds as indefinitely ambiguous can be avoided. It should be pointed out that there are certain compounds which do not have this kind of verbal relation like that of sentences in the NP+NP + Copula Verb pattern. However there is no problem in realising their correct grammatical relationship.

(ii) Another problem encountered in the derivational process concerns with the single deep structure resulting in two surface structures. Consider the examples :

A. kaṭṭu yaanai "wild elephant"

B. yaanai-k-kaaṭu "the jungle where the elephant is"

Both these structures are derived from the following underlying sentence.

C. yaanai kaaṭil irukkiṟaṭṭu "The elephant is in the jungle"

It has to be stated here that two different derivational processes are necessary to arrive at the surface structures as dictated by the NP of the matrix sentence. Compound A involves a locative relativisation whereas B involves a Subject relativisation process. Accordingly the derivation for A will be :

A.i. yaanai kaaṭṭil uḷḷattu ————⟹

     kaaṭṭil uḷḷa yaanai ————⟹ kaaṭu yaanai

The derivation for B will be :

B.i. yaanai kaaṭṭil uaḷḷtu ————⟹

     yaanai uḷḷa kaaṭu ————⟹ yaanai kaaṭu

(111) The peculiarities with regard to the coordinate type of compounds noted by Ravindran (1973- unpublished Ph. D dissertation) have also been noted by me with regard to the Tamil examples. I quote him extensive.

"   They (the coordinate compounds) violate the general principle that a noun+noun compound can be replaced with a single noun; mostly of the kind of the head of the composite.

2(a) They demand for an additional morpheme denoting plurality.

(b) The obligatory requirement of a plural marker in the case of compounds denoting human relationship necessitates the presence of a plural subject in the source sentence. Despite these peculiarities they are conveying a unified notion as other types of compounds"

(IV) For special kinds of problems regarding the analysis of figurative compounds etc., please see the sections on "figurative noiminal compounds" and "idicomatic nominal compounds". Since I have discussed them in detail I do not want to repeat them here.

(V)   There are some compounds which show a relation of
"Verb+Subject" in the deeper level. Though only nominal
compounds are treated here this type is also given for there
is the possibilty of treating these Verbs as nominals while
they function as attributes before nouns. This is worth ex-
ploring and should form a future study. Similarly the compounds
which show an "adverb +object" relation are also given
for the reasons pointed out above. Probably these should also
be treated as nominals while coming before nouns.

1.4.   *Some observations :*

(1)   It is argued that what is deleted in the derivational
process should be recoverable at some stage. This problem
is related with problem (1). Taking again the example
paal maaṭu given in (1) we have said that the source verb
is deleted before the surface structure is realsied. According
to the general assumption cited above this should be reco-
verable. In my analysis I have noticed that this could be done.
For example when this compound is involved in a construc-
tion where comparison is involved this recovering is n·ticed.
When two milch cows are compared regarding their yield
of milk as mentioned in the sentence inta-p-paalmaaṭu anta
-p- paal maaṭṭaiviṭa naṉraaka-p- paal ṭarukiṟatu "This milch
cow gives more milk then that cow" the source verb "ṭarukiṟatu"
is recovered. But I am not sure whether this kind of reco-
verability is possible with all verbs suffering ellipsis. This
has to be taken only an example to show that it may be
possible to prove that recoverability is possible.

(ii) It is argued that generally in Tamil adjectives are formed
out of nominal expressions with the copula verbs. But I
have noticed that most of these adjectives are really function-
ing as adverbs to the source verbs. At this juncture I
cannot decide in one way or the other. For a detailed dis-
cussion see the section on "adverb+object."

(iii) I have also noticed that certain words have to be
considered as neutral elements which in the process are

made into nominals. While tracing the adverbials I have come across such words. I have suggested that at least a few words have to be considered as such. See for more information the sections on "adverb+object" etc.

(iv) While dealing with the idiomatic compounds I have noticed a certain way of linking the non-idiomatic ones with the idiomatic ones. Botha (1968, p.216) has pointed out that "the comparative aspect of these metaphorical compounds is not characteristic of the idiomatic ones". But I have tried to argue that even in the idiomatic compounds this comparative aspect is involved. More discussion could be seen in the chapter on idiomatic nominal compounds. The suggestions made there are only tentative.

(v)   There are a number of compounds which show "object+ verb+(subject)-i." relationship. The suffix -i is an anaphoric representation of the subject of the source sentence. These types of compounds shed some light on the principles of nominalisation in Tamil. In another set of compounds like the above type we find "object+verb+ (instrument)-i" relationship. Since the -i represents a grammatical category of the source sentence it could very well be treated as a separate constituent. It is not clear whether we should treat them as three-member-compound or just two-member-compound. It is also pointed out that this nominalisation comes under the transformational level rather than under morphological derivation. For a full discussion see section on "object + verb + i".

1.5.   *Format of the thesis.*

The thesis is organised into three main sections. Section 1 deals with the theoretical aspect of compounding, derivations, problems etc. Section 2 deals with the types of nominal compounds identified in Tamil. Section 3 gives a list of all compounds discussed in this thesis in Tamil alphabetical order. Later in an appendix the theory of compounding and the classification of compounds as explained by the Tamil grammarians and commentators is discussed.

2. Types of Nominal Compounds.

2.1. *Classification of the compounds*

Section 2 is subdivided into serveral sections. The group-
ing is made on the basis of the second member of the com-
pounds. Accordingly subsections from 2.2.1. to 2.2.8. deal
with compounds in which the second member is object.
Sub sections 2.3.1 to 2.3.2. deal with compounds in
which the second member is the cognate object. Sub-
sections 2.4.1 to 2.4.9 deal with compounds in which
the second member is subject. Similarly subsections
2.5.1 and 2.5.2 deal with compounds in which the second
member is locative. So also subsections 2.6.1 and 2.6.2 deal
with compounds which have Temporal as their second mem-
ber. Other miscellaneous types are discussed in 2.7.1 to 2.7.2b.
Afterwards coordinate compounds figurative nominal Com-
pounds, idiomatic nominal compounds and multinominal com-
pounds are dealt with.

It has to be pointed out here that no detailed explana-
tions are given regarding the morphophonemic changes though
under every subsection the resulting forms are given after
morphophonemic changes. Only indications are made.

2.2 Compounds in which the second member is object.

2.2.1. Subject + Object

There is a set of compounds which show a "subject + object"
relation between the constituents. The following examples are
from that set.

1. kaakkaa-k-kuuṭu "the nest of the crow"
2. kaṇṇaṭaacan kavitai "songs of Kaṇṇaṭaacan"
3. kalki ṇaaval "novel of Kalki"
4. paaṭṭan coṭṭu "grandather's property"
5. ṭaaṭṭaa viiṭu "grandfather's house"

The source sentences for these are as follows :-

  1.a. kaakkaa kuuṭṭai-k-kaṭṭiyatu
    "The crow has built the nest"

  2.a. kaṇṇaṭaacan kaviṭaiyai eḻuṭinaar
    "Kaṇṇaṭaacan wrote song(s)"

  3.a. kalki ṉaavalai eḻuṭinaar
    "Kalki wrote novel(s)"

  4.a. paaṭṭan coṭṭai vaaṅkinaar
    "Grandfather has bought the property"

  5.a. ṭaaṭṭaa viiṭṭai-k-kaṭṭinaar
    "Grandfather has built the house"

Compound 1. will have kaṭṭu as its source verb ; 2 and 3 will have eḻuṭu ; 4 will have vaaṅku and 5 will have again kaṭṭu based on the lexical items which occur with them. In al these cases the second members function as objects. The firs[t] members denote the subjects which are responsible for the creation or production of the objects referred to by the second members. All these compounds and their source sentences could be derived from a common syntactic deep strul cure viz., N(Subject) + N(Object) + Verb (transitive)

One of the problems encontered in the derivation of compounds especially when following the transfoimational approch is concerned with the possibility of positing two different deep structures to a single unambiguous compound. Perhaps this is due to the inadequate analysis of the grammer. We encounter this kind of problem with regard to the derivation of the above type of compounds. The following sentences are also acceptable and in a way they are semantically identical with the respective surface level compounds.

  1.b. iṭu kaakkaavinuṭaiya kuuṭu
    "This is crow's nest

  2.b. iṭu kaṇṇaṭaacanuṭaiya kaviṭai
    "This is Kaṇṇaṭaacan's song"

3.b. iṭu kalkiyinuṭaiya ṇaaval
    "This is Kalki's novel"

4.b. iṭu paaṭṭanuṭaiya   coṭṭu
    "This is grandfather's property"

5. b. iṭu ṭaaṭṭaavinuṭaiya viiṭu
    "This is grandfather's house"

All these show a genitive–possessive relationship. It seems that both these source sentences are possible for the compounds 1 to 5. In other words each compound has got two different deep structures. But a deeper analysis will prove that only one is possible. Even though all the sentences show a 'possessive' relationship (Possessive has manifold meanings and their implications are not clear. This should form a separate study) these expressions should be considered as only intermediary realisations in the process of derivation. Or can we say that possession takes place only after the creation? In this way the positing of two different deep structures could be avoided.

The derivation of the compounds of this type could be demonstrated with an example from the compounds given above : kaakkaa-k-kuuṭu. The source sentence for this will be 1.a. The underlying phrase marker of this sentence is given below in the form of a tree diagram.

```
                              |
                             NP
                    _____/  _____
                   /                            \
                  S₂                             \
           _____/  _____                       \
          /                \                        \
        NP                  VP                       NP'
        |              ____/  \____                   |
        |             /            \                  |
        |           Casal           Vb                |
        |             |              |                |
        |            Obj             |                |
        |          __/  \__          |                |
        |         /        \         |                |
        N        N        Obj.S      |                N
        |        |          |        |                |
      kaakkà   kuuṭu        ai    kaṭṭiyatu         kuuṭu
```
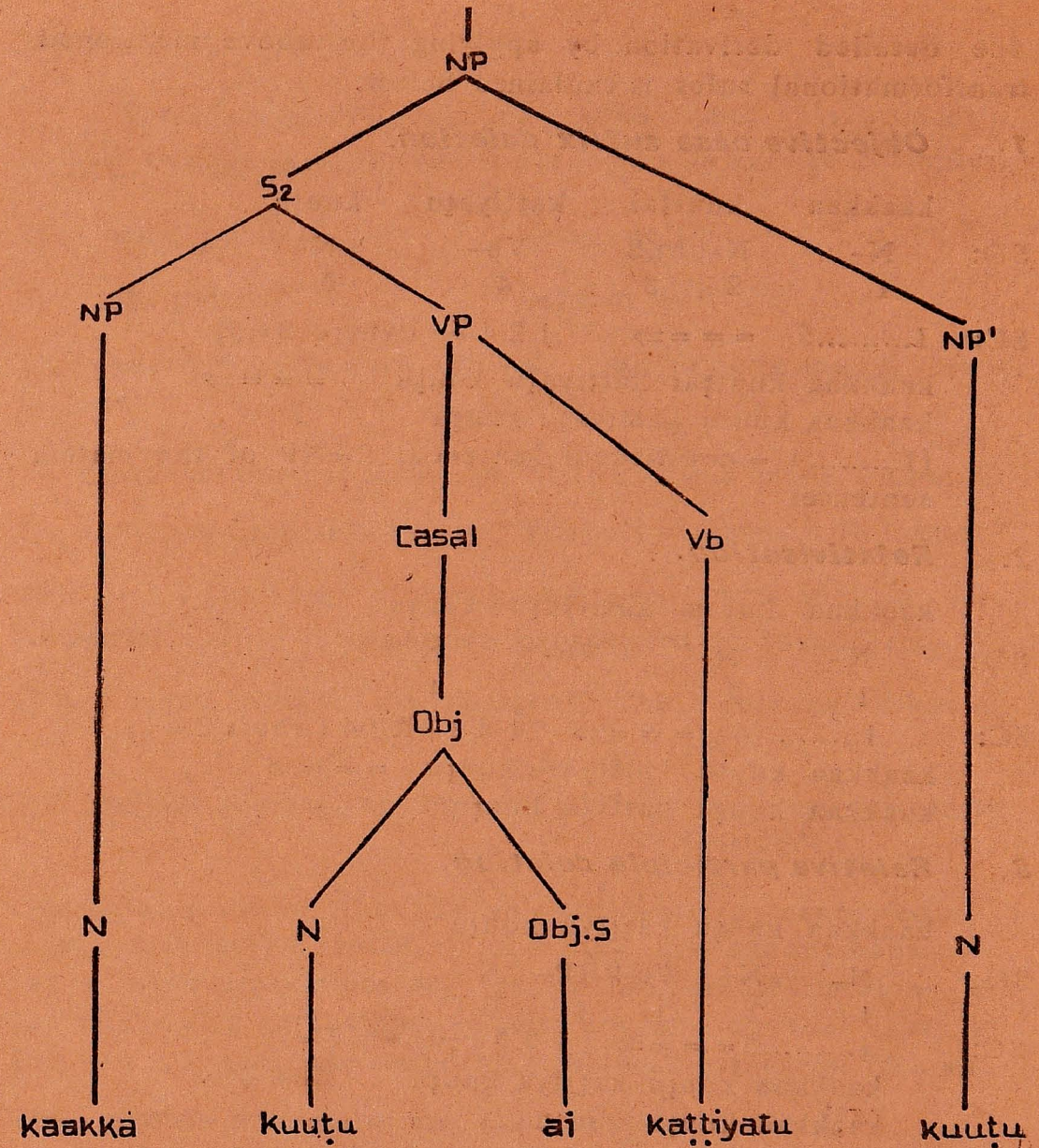
kaakkaa kuuṭu kaṭṭiyatu kuuṭu   ...... after obj.Suffix deletion

kaakkaa kuuṭu kaṭṭiya kuuṭu   ...... ,, Relativisation

kaakkaa kuuṭu kuuṭu   ...... ,, Rel. part. deletion

kaakkaa kuuṭu   ...... ,, Equi−NP deletion.

The detailed derivation by applying the above mentioned transformational rules is explained below.

1.   Objective case suffix deletion.

	kaakkaa	kuuttai	kattiyaṭu	kuutu
SD:	N–	N–obj.S	Vb–	N
	1	2 3	4	5

SC: 1.........5 $===\Rightarrow$ 1 2 4 5 (where 2 = 5)

kaakkaa kuuttai kattiyaṭu kuuṭu $===\Rightarrow$
kaakkaa kuuṭu kattiyaṭu kuuṭu

(1.........4 = constituent sentence, 5 = NP of the matrix sentence)

2.   Relativisation.

	kaakkaa	kuutu	kattiyaṭu	kuuṭu
SD:	N–	N–	Vb–	N
	1	2	3	4

SC: 1.........4 $===\Rightarrow$ 1 2 3+RP 4 (where 2 = 4)

kaakkaa kuutu kattiyaṭu kuuṭu $===\Rightarrow$
kaakkaa kuuṭu kattiya kuuṭu

3.   Relative participle deletion.

	kaakkaa	kuuṭu	kaṭṭiya	kuuṭu	
SD:	N–	N–	Vb+RP–	N	
	1	2	3	4	5

SC: 1.........5 $===\Rightarrow$ 1 2 5 (where 2 = 5)

kaakkaa kuuṭu kaṭṭiya kuuṭu $===\Rightarrow$
kaakkaa kuuṭu kuuṭu

4.   Equi–NP deletion.

	kaakkaa	kuuṭu	kuuṭu
SD:	N–	N–	N
	1	2	3

SC: 1.........3 $===\Rightarrow$ 1 3

kaakkaa kuuṭu kuuṭu $===\Rightarrow$
kaakkaa kuuṭu
kaakaaa+kuuṭu $===\Rightarrow$ kaakkaa-k-kuuṭu
(morphophonemically)

2.2.2. Instrument + Object

There is a set of compounds which bear "instrument+ object" relationship; for which the following are the examples.

1)   maṇ pommai   "clay doll"

2)   ṭōl pommai   "leather doll"

The underlying structure for this type of compounds is as follows.

1)   a.pommai maṇṇāl ceyṭaṭaṭu "The doll was made with clay"

2)   a. pommai ṭoolaal ceyṭaṭu "The doll was made with leather"

The first constituent of compounds occur with–āl, the instrumental suffix. The passive expressions of these are:–

1) b. pommai maṇṇāl ceyyappaṭṭṭu "The   doll was made by clay"

2)b. pommai ṭoolaal ceyyappaṭṭaṭu "The   doll   was   made by leather"

Generally in Tamil the passive notions are expressed by sentences in active voice. Hence they are synonymous. So the passive expressions are really the transformations of the underlying expressions in active voice. In the light of this one may posit the real deep structure for these as follows:–

1)c.   oruvan pommaiyai maṇṇal ceyṭaan
       "Someone made a doll with clay"
2)c.   oruvan pommaiyai–ṭ–ṭoolaal ceyṭan
       "Someone made a doll with leather"
       The item pommai in (1) to (2)b which could be taken

as "subject" is only a surface level phenomenon and in reality it is in object relationship with the following verb ceyṭaan. Sentences (1)b and (2)(b) are transformations of another surface structure realisation-of the underlying active-voice sentence.

Consider the following examples which also have the instrumental suffix —āl.

3. ammaiṭṭaḷumpu   "Small pox marks"

4. ṭii-p-puṇ   "Wounds of fire"

One possible underlying structure for these will be

3(a) ṭaḷumpu ammaiyaal vaṉtatu

     "The marks came (appear) because of small pox"

4(a) puṇ ṭiiyaal vaṉtatu

     "The wound appear / came because of fire"

The following synonymous expressions are also possible for the above.

3(b) oruvan ammaiyaal ṭaḷumpai-p-peṟraan

     "Someone got marks because of small-pox"

4(b) oruvan ṭiiyaal puṇṇai-p-peṟran

     "Someone got marks because of fire"

By this similarity in surface structures alone we cannot accept that in both these cases there is really instrumental+object relationship.

1 (d) oruvan maṇṇai-k-koṇṭu pommaiyai-c-ceyṭaan

     "Someone made a doll with clay"

2 (d) oruvan ṭoolai-k-koṇṭu pommaiyai-c-ceyṭaan

     "Someone made a doll with leather"

These are synomymous with sentences (1) to 2 (c). In this manner we cannot have sentences for 3 (b) and 4(b). Accordingly sentences like

3 (c) *oruvan ammaiyai-k-koṇṭu ṭaḷumpai-p-peṟraan

4 (c) *oruvan ṭiiyai-y-k-koṇṭu ṭaḷumpai-p-peṟraan

are not possible and they are ungrammatical. In the result

only sentences (1)(a), (b)(c) and (2)(a) (b) (c) could be taken as real instrumentals. Sentences like (3) and (4) should be given separate treatment. These will come under cause+effect relation and they are treated accordingly in this analysis. (See the chapter on "Cause+effect")

Similarly there is another set of words which will be considered on a par with compounds (1)&(2). This is again superficial. See the following:—

5. vaaṭakai–p–paṇam "rent (money)"

6. vaṭṭi–p–paṇam "interest" (money)

One kind of underlying structure for these will be

5(a) paṇam vaaṭakai–y–aal vantatu
"The money came (got) by rent"

6(a) paṇam vaṭṭi–y–aal vantatu

"The money came (got) by interest"

These surface realisations look like (1) (a) and 1 (b). The expressions vaaaṭkai and vaṭṭi appear with instrumantal suffixes. But these are not real instrumentals for we can— not have the following sentences like (1) (c) and (2) (c).

*5 (b) oruvan paṇaaṭṭi vātakai–y–aal perrān
"Some one got money by rent"

*6 (b) oruvan paṇaṭṭai vaṭṭiyaal perrān
"Someone got money by interest"

Hence these need separate treatment. The relationship bet— ween vātakai and paṇam and vaṭṭi and paṇam is that of between Predicate+Subject rather than Instrumental + object or Instrumental + Subject. Accordingly these will be trea. ted separately. The various features involved in these items which need separate treatments are given belaw in detail—

(1) maṇ pommai ⎫
                   ⎬ Ingredient + Product
(2) tōl pommai ⎭

In the above the first member is the ingredient with which the second member viz., the product is made.

In (3) ammaiṭṭalumpu and (4) ṭiippuṇ the relationship is that of between cause + effect. The items ṭalumpu and puṇ have features $\left\{\begin{array}{l}+concrete\\+visible\end{array}\right\}$ whereas (5) vaaṭakai-p -paṇam and (6) vaṭṭi-p-paṇam also involve cause + effect relationship but have different features viz., [+abstract].

The derivation of the compound maṇpommai is explained below with tree diagram etc. The underlying phrase marker is represented below in the form of a tree diagram.
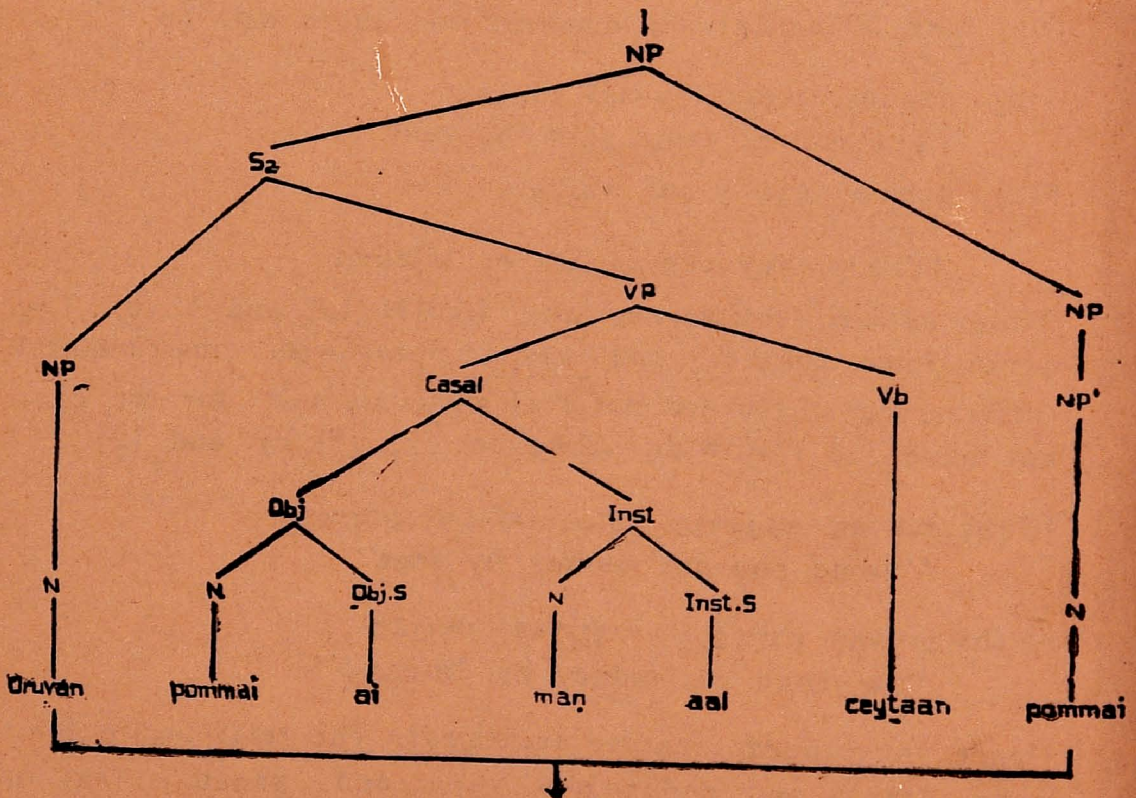
oruvan pommai maṇṇaal ceytaan pommai

⇓

pommai maṇṇaal ceyta pommai

⇓

pommai maṇ pommai

⇓

maṇ pommai

The relevant transformational rules are as follows:—

1. Object case suffix deletion

2 Relativisation

3. Subject deletion

4. Relative participle deletion

5. Instrumental case deletion

9. Equi-NP deletion

1. Objective case suffix deletion.

oruvan pommaiai maṇ aal ceytaan pommai

SD: N-   N–Obj.S   N–   Inst.S–   Vb–

     1   2   3   4   5   6   7

SC: 1.........7 = =⇒   1 2 4 5 6 7 (where 2 = 7)

oruvan pommaiai maṇaal ceytaan pommai = = =⇒

oruvan pommai maṇaal ceytaan pommai

2. Relativisation.

oruvan pommai maṇ aal ceytaan pommai

SD :   N—   N—   N—   Inst.S   Vb—   N

    1   2   3   4   ɔ   6

SC :   1 6   = = = > 1 2 3 4 5 + RP 6   (where   2 = 6)

oruvan pommai maṇ aal ceytaan pommai   = = = >

oruvan pommai maṇṇaal ceyta pommai

3. Subject deletion.

oruvan pommai maṇ aal ceyta pommai

SD :   N—   N—   N—   Inst.S   Vb+RP   N

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7

SC :   1 . . . . .7 = = = >   2 3 4 5 6 7 (where 2 = 7)

oruvan pommai maṇ aal ceyta pommai   = = >

Pommai maṇ aal ceyta pommai

4. Relative participle reduction.

pommai maṇ aal ceyta pommai

SD :   N—   N—   Inst.S—   Vb+RP   N

    1   2   3   4   ɔ   6

SC :   1 6   ——> 1 2 3 6   (where 1 = 6)

pommai maṇ aal ceyta pommai   = = – ≫

pommai maṇaal pommai

5. Instrumental case suffix deletion

pommai maṇ aal   pommai

SD :   N–   N–   Inst.S–   N

    1   2   3   4

SC :   1 . . . . .4 = = ⟹ 1 2 4 (where 1 = 4)

pommai maṇ aal pommai ===⟹

pommai maṇ pommai

6, *Equi-Np deletion*

pommai maṇ pommai

SD: N-   N-   N

SC: 1   2   3

SC: 1......3 ===⟹ 2 3

pommai maṇ pommai ===⟹

maṇ pommai

The following compounds will undergo morphophonemic changes.

maṇ + kalam   ------>   maṭkalam

ṭool + peṭṭi   ------>   tooṟ peṭṭi

oolai + kuuṭai   ------>   oolai-k-kuuṭai

2 2.3. *Ablative + Object*

The compounds like the following show a relationship of "ablative + object".

1. mara-p-paṭṭai   "bark of the tree"

2. veeppaṅ kucci   "neem stick"

3. karumpu-c-caaru   "sugar-cane juice"

4. kaṭalai yeṇṇey   "ground-nut oil"

5. ṇellikkaay-t-tailam   "oil extracted from a kind of greenberry"

6. iñci-c-caaru   "ginger-juice"

These compounds are somewhat Anbiguousand two readings are possible. One reading shows a relationship of Locative + Subject. Thus one can trace (1) to a source sentence (1)a. paṭṭai marattil ullatu "the bark is in the tree". The other reading shows the relationship given above. So it seems possible to derive these compounds from different underlying structures. However the second reading is preferred here. The underlying syntactic structure for the above mentioned relationship will be N(Subject) N(Ablative) N(Object Verb). The compound (3)karumpu-c-caarru is taken up here for demonstration. The source sentence for this compound is 3. 1. oruvan karumbi-liruntu caarrai eṭukkiraan. "Someone extracts the juice from the sugar - cane. The following tree diagram

explains the underlying structure of the constituent sentence
and the NP of the matrix sentence. The detailed derivation is
described later.
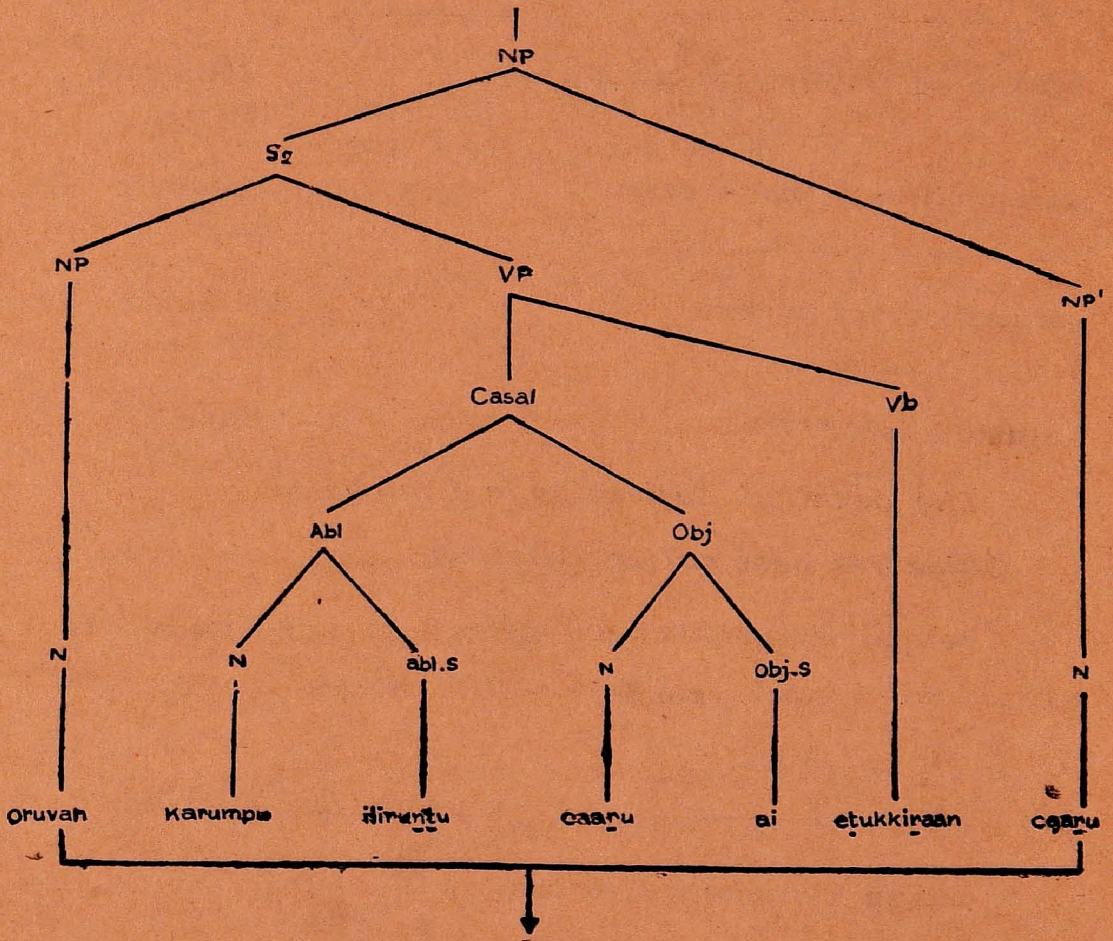
oruvan karumpiliruntu caaru etukkiran caaru ... after Obj.

⟱

Suffix
deletion

oruvan karumpiliruntu caaru etukkira caaru   ... "Relativisation

⟱

oruvan karumpiliruntu caaru caaru   ... "Rel.part.
deletion

⟱

karumpiliruntu caaru caaru   ... "Subject
deletion

⟱

karumpu caaru chaaru   ... Abl. Suffix
deletion

⟱

karumpu caaru   ... "Equi-NP

The detailed derivation is given below :

1. Objective case suffix deletion,

oruvan   karumpiliruntu   caaru   ai   etukkiraan   caaru

SD:	N–	N–	abl.S–	N–	Obj.S-	Vb -	N
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

SC: 1.........7 ————   1 2 3 4 6 7   (where $4 = 7$)

oruvan karumpiliruntu caarrai etuukiraan caaru ————⟹

oruvan karumpiliruntu caaru etukkiraan caaru

2. Relativisation

oruvan karumpiliruntu caaru etukkiraan caaru

SD :	N—	N—	abl.S—	N—	Vb—	N
	1	2	3	4	5	6

SC :   1 . . . . 6 ——⟹ 1 2 3 4 5   RP 6 (where $4 = 6$)

oruvan karumpiliruntu caaru etukkiaran caaru ————⟹
oruvan karumpiliruntu caaru etukkira caaru

3. Relative participle deletion

oruvan karumpiliruntu caaru etukkira caaru

SD :   N—   N—   abl.S—   N—   Vb RP—   N
        1   2   3   4   5 6   7

SC :   1 7   ———⟹   1 2 3 4 7 (where 4 = 7)

oruvan karumpiliruntu caaru etukkira caaru   — —⟹
oruvan karumpiliruntu caaru caaru

4. Subject deletion

oruvan karumpiiiruntu caaru caaru

SD :   N –   N—   abl.S—   N—   N—
        1   2   3   4   5

SC :   1 5   ———⟹   2 3 4 5 (where 4 = 5)

oruvan karumpiliruntu caaru caaru   ————⟹
karumpiliruntu caaru caaru

5. Ablative suffix deletion.

karumpiliruntu caaru caaru

SD: N—   abl.s—   N—   N
       1   2   3   4

SC: 1 4   ———⟹   1 3 4 (where 3 = 4)

karumpiliruntu caaru caaru   ————⟹
karumpu caaru caaru

6. Equi-NP deletion.

karumpu caaru caaru

SD: N—   N—   N
       1   2   3

SC: 1 3   ———⟹   1 3

karumpu caaru caaru   ———⟹
karumpu caaru

karumpu caaru   ————→   karumpu-c-caaru morphonemi-
                                              cally.

Similarly others also undergo as shown below.

maram + pattai   ——————→   mara-p-pattai

veeppam + kucci   ——————→   veeppan kucci

kaṭalai+eṇṇey	————→	kata lai-y-eṇṇey
ṇellikkaay+ṭailam	————→	ṇellikkaay-ṭ-ṭailam
iñci+caau	————→	iñci-c-caaṟu

2.2.4. Purposive + Object

Another interesting set of compounds of which the following are a few examples that show a relationshlp of "purposive + object". Some of the compounds are ambiguous in that different deep structures which seem to be possible for them. However after generalisation on the basis of one reading these could be brought under the above type of relationship. This needs some elaboration. Before discussing this see the examples.

1.	raca vaaḷi	"pepper-water bucket or pan"
2.	ṭuṇi-p-pai	"cloth bag"
3.	uuṟukaɪy-c-caai	"pickle jar"
4.	ṭaṇṇiir-ṭ-ṭoṭṭi	"water tub"
5.	uppu maravai	"salt container"

(In compounds 3 and 4 the first members <u>uuṟukaay</u> and ṭaṇṇiir are themselves compounds consisting of two constituents. However these are ignored, for, they do not in any way, affect the derivation suggested here) Compounds 1 to 5 are ambiguous because of the following different deep structures It is possible to derive these compounds from both the structures.

For 1 (a) racam vaaḷiyil uḷḷatu
"Pepper-water is in the bucket"

(b) oruvan racam vaiṭṭu-k-koḷvaṭaṟkaaka vaaḷiyai vaiṭṭ'irukkiraans
"Someone is keeping a bucket in order to keep the pepper-water"

For 2 (a) tuni pai-y-il irukkiratu
"The cloth is in the bag"

(b) oruvan tuni vaiṭṭu-k-koḷvaṭaṟkaaka paiyai vaiṭṭ-irukkiṟaan

"Someone is keeping a bag in order to keep colth"

For 3 (a)   uurukaay caṭṭiyil uḷḷatu
"The pickle is in the jar"

(b)   oruvan uurukaay vaiṭṭu–k-koḷvaṭarkaaka
caaṭiyai vaiṭṭirukkiraan

"Someone is keeping a jar in order to keep pickle"

For 4 (a)   taṇṇiir toṭṭiyil uḷḷatu
"The water is in the tub"

(b)   oruvan taṇṇiir vaiṭṭuk-koḷvaṭarkaaka toṭṭiyai
vaiṭṭirukkiraan

"Someone is keeping the tub in order to keep water"

For 5 (a)   uppu maravaiyil uḷḷatu
"The salt is in the container"

(b)   oruvan uppu vaiṭṭu-k-koḷvaṭarkaaka maravaiyai
vaiṭṭirukkiraan

"Someone is keeping a container in order to keep salt"

Thus there are two readings possible. Here in 1 (b) to 5 (b) the first member refers to a specific purpose and the second member refers to an object which is intended for that specific purpose. Thus there is the relationship between an object which is used for a specific purpose and the thing kept in it. So we can posit, after generalisation a uniform relationship between the constituents viz., purposive + object However if the intended meanings are as found in 1 (a) to 5 (a) the derivation has to be made accordingly. This reading will come under Subject + locative relation. Among these the reading involving "purposive + object" relationship alone is considered here.

Considering the involvement of the feature "purposive" we have to posit a complex deep structure involving two embedded sentences in a matrix sentence. The sentence 1 (b) could be taken up here for demonstration. The underlying structures and the NP of the matrix sentence are explained below diagrammatically.
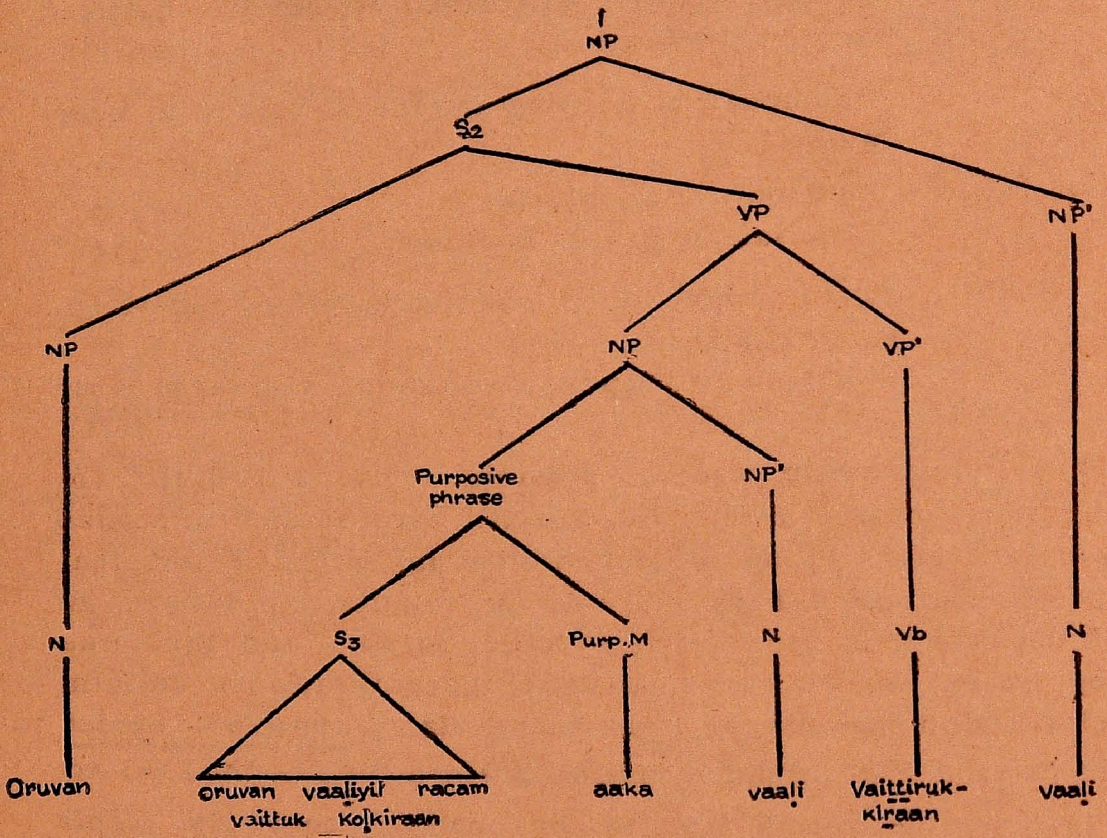
oruvan oruvan vaaḷiyil recam vaiukkoṭṭḷvatarkaaka
vaaḷi vaittirukkiraan vaaḷi

racam vaaḷi vaaḷi

```
      ┌──────────────┐
      │              │
              ↓
```

racam vaaḷi
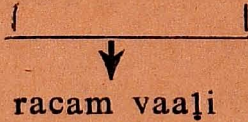
The detailed derivation is given below. The following transformational rules are involved.

1. Nominalisation.
2. Identical subject deletion.
3. Locative case suffix deletion.
4. Identical NP deletion.
5. Subject deletion.
6. Relativisation.
7. Relative participle reduction.
8. Purposive phrase deletion.
9. Equi–NP deletion.

1, Nominalisation,

oruvan oruvan vaaḷiyil racam vaittukoḷkiṟaan

SD: N—   N—   N—Loc.S—   N—   Vb—
     1   2   3   4   5   6
     aaka   vaaḷi   vaittirukkiṟan vaaḷi
     7   8   9   10
SC: 1..........10 ———1 2 3 4 5 6   Nom.S 7 8 2 10
                                     (where 3 = 8 = 10)

oruvan oruvan vaaḷiyil racam vaittukkoḷvataṟkaaka vaaḷi vaittirukkiṟaan vaaḷi ———⟹

oruvan vaaḷiyil racam vaittukkoḷvataṟkaaka vaaḷi vaittirukkiṟaan vaaḷi

oruvan oruvan vaaḷiyil racam vaittukkoḷkiṟaan aaka vaaḷi vaittirukkiṟaan vaaḷi ———⟹

oruvan oruvan vaaḷiyil racam vattiukkoḷvataṟkaaka vaaḷi vaittuirkkiṟaan vaaḷi

(The relevant morphophonemic rule convert the items vaittukkoḷkiṟaan + aakka into vaittukkoḷvataṟkaaka- the purposive phrase)

2. Identical subject

oruvan oruvan vaaḷiyil racam vaittukkoḷvataṟkaaka

SD: N–   N–   N-Loc.S–   N–   Pur-phr.–

       1   2   3   4   5   6

     vaaḷi vaiṭṭirukkiṟaan vaaḷi

     N–   Vb–   N

     7   8   9

3.   *Locative case suffix deletion.*

     oruvan   vaaḷiyil   racam   vaiṭṭukkoḷvaṭarkaaka

SD :   N–   N-Loc.S–   N–   Purp.phr–

      1   2   3   4   5

     vaali   vaiṭṭirukkiṟaan   vaaḷi

     N–   Vb–   N

     6   7   8

SC :   1........8 $= = \Rightarrow$ 1 2 4 5 6 7 8   (where 2 = 6 = 8)

     oruvan vaaliyil racam vaiṭṭukkoḷvaṭarkaaka vaaḷi

     vaiṭṭirukkiṟaan vaaḷi $= = \Rightarrow$

     oruvan vaaḷi racam vaiṭṭukkoḷvaṭarkaaka vaaḷi

     vaiṭṭirukkiṟaan vaaḷi

4.   *Identical NP deletion.*

     oruvan vaaḷi racam vaiṭṭukkoḷvataṟkaaka vaaḷi

SD :   N–   N–   N–   Purp.phr.–   N–

      1   2   3   4   5

     vaiṭṭirukkiaan   vaali

        Vb–   N

        6   7

Sc :   1...........7 $= = \Rightarrow$ 1 2 4 5 6 7 (where   2 = 5 = 7)

oruvan   vaaḷi racam vaiṭṭukkoḷvataṟkaaka vaaḷi

     vaiṭṭirukkiṟaan vaaḷi $—— \Rightarrow$

     oruvan racam vaiṭṭukkolvatarkaaka vaaḷi

     vaiṭṭirukkiṟaan vaaḷi

5.   *Subject deletion.*

     oruvan racam vaiukkoḷvataṟkaaka vaaḷi

SD: N–   N–   Purp. phr.–   N–

      1   2   3   4

     vaiṭṭirukkiṟan vaaḷi

        Vb–   N

       5   6

SC: 1........6 = = =⇒ 2 3 4 5 6   (where 4 = 6)

oruvan racam vaittukkoḷvatarkaaka vaaḷi

vaittirukkiṟaan vaaḷi   = = =⇒

racam vaittukkoḷvatarkaaka vaaḷi vaittirukkiṟaan ˉvaaḷi

6.   Relativisation.

racam vaittukkoḷvatarkaaka vaaḷi vaittirukkiṟaan vaaḷi

SD: N-   purp.phr.-   N-   Vb-   N
       1   2   3   4   5

SC: 1...........5 = = =⇒   1 2 3 4 RP 5 (where 3 5

racam vaittukkoḷvatarkaaka vaaḷi vaittirukkiṟa

vaaḷi   = = =⇒

racam vaittukkoḷvatarkkaaka   vaaḷi vaittirukkiṟa vaaḷi

7, Relative participle reduction,

racam vaittukkoḷvatarkaaka vaittirukkiṟa vaaḷi

SD: N...   Purp-.phr. -   N—   Vb   RP—   N
       1   2   3   4   5   6

SC: 1.........6 = = =⇒ 1 2 3 6 (where 3—6)

racam vaittukkoḷvatarkaaka vaaḷi vaittirukkiṟa vaaḷi = =⇒

racam vaittukkoḷvatarkaaka vaaḷi vaaḷi

8. Purposive phrase deletion.

racam vaittukkoḷvatarkaaka vaaḷi vaaḷi   =⇒ =

racam vaaḷi vaaḷi

9. Equi-NP deletion.

racam vɐaḷi vaaḷi

SD: N— N— N
       1   2   3

racam vaaḷi vaaḷi   = =⇒

racam vsaḷi

racam + vaaḷi   = =⇒ raca vaaḷi   morphophonemically

Similarly other compounds also undergo morphodhonemic changes.

eg:
ṭuṇi + pai   = =⇒   ṭuṇi-p-pai
uuṟukaay + caaṭi   = =⇒   uuṟukaay-c-caaṭi
ṭaṇṇiir + ṭoṭṭi   = =⇒   ṭaṇṇiir-ṭ-ṭoṭṭi

2.2.5. Locative + Object

A.1. ṉeṟṟi-c-cuṭṭ   "ornament (worn) on the forehead"
   2. toḷu maṭṭu   "cow in the cattle shed"
B. koorṭṭu vicaaraṇai "enquiry in the court"
C. Kaṭai-c-carakku   "market commodity"

The above sets of compounds show a relationship of "Locative + Objective. The first constituent denotes the location where something is done. This action involves an object which is denoted by the second member. This set is classified into subsets A, B and C based on the source verbs involved. The source verbs in turn are determined on the basis of the object involved. Set A involves the source verb kaṭṭu "to tie"; set B invoives the verbs naṭaṭṭu "to conduct" or cey "to do" and C involves a verb vil "to sell" or vaaṅku "to buy". Accordingly the suitable source sentences are given below.

A.1.a. oruṭṭi ṉeiyil cuṭṭiyai-k-kaṭṭukiṟaal
   "Someone (a woman) ties an ornament on the forehead"

A.2.a. oruvan ṭoluviḷ maaṭṭai-k-kaṭṭukiṟaan
   "Someone ties a cow in the cattle shed"

B.1. oruvan koorṭṭil vicaaraṇaiyai naṭaṭṭukiṟṟaan
"Someone conducts the enquiry in the court"

C.1. oruvan kaṭaiyil carakkai vaankukiṟaan / viṟkiṟaan
"Someone buys / sells the commodity in the shop"

Even though different source verbs or generalised verbs are posited the behaviour of the members of the compound will come under the generalised relationship "Locative+Object" For all these one can posit a common deep structures viz. N (Subject)+N (Locative)+N (Object) +V (Transitive). The compound ṉerri-c-cuṭṭi is taken up here for demonstrating the derivation. The source sentence for this is A.1.a. The follow-ing tree diagram will explain the underlying phrase marker and the NP of the matrix sentence.
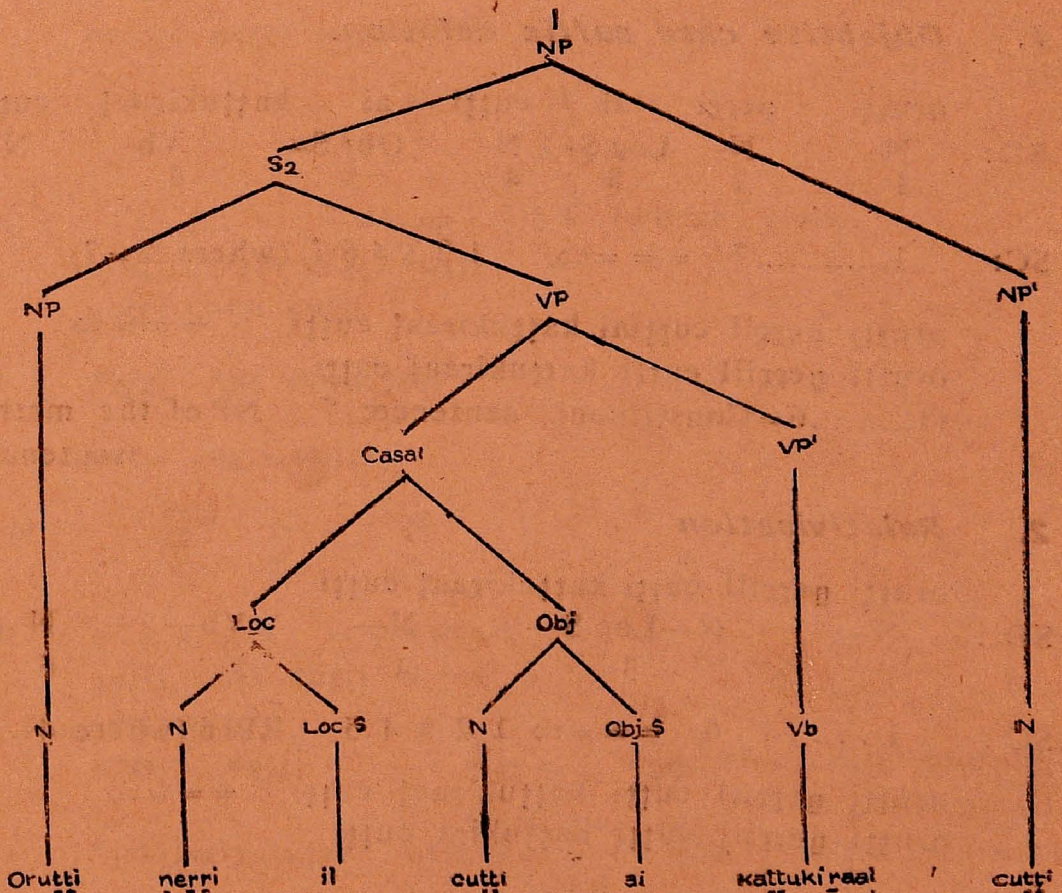
orutti ṇeṟṟi il cuṭṭiai kaṭṭukiṟaḷ cuṭṭi ... after obj. suffix
deletion

⇓

orutti ṇeṟṟi il cuṭṭi kaṭṭukiṟa cuṭṭi ... '' Relativisation

⇓

orutti ṇeṟṟil il cuṭṭi cuṭṭi ... ''Rel.part.
deletion

⇓

orutti ṇeṟṟil cuṭṭi cuṭṭi ... ''Loc.Suffix
deletion

⇓

ṇeṟṟi cuṭṭi cuṭṭi ... ''Subject
deletion

⇓

ṇeṟṟi cuṭṭi ... ''Equi–NP

The detailed derivation is explained below.

1. Objebtive case suffix deletion.

orutti	ṇeṟṟi	il	cuṭṭi	ai	kaṭṭukiṟaaḷ	cuṭṭi

SD: N– N– Loc.S– N– Obj.S– Vb– N
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

SC: 1...........7 = = =⇒ 1 2 3 4 6 7 (where 2 = 7)

orutti ṇeṟṟil cuṭṭiai kaṭṭukiṟaaḷ cuṭṭi = = =⇒
orutti ṇeṟṟiil cuṭṭi kaṭṭukiṟaaḷ cuṭṭi
(1.........6 = Constituent sentence; 7 NP of the matrix
sentence)

2. Relativisation

orutti ṇeṟṟiil cuṭṭi kaṭṭukiṟaaḷ cuṭṭi

SD : N— N—Loc.S— N— Vb— N
1 2 3 4 5 6

SC : 1 . . . . . 6 = = =⇒ 1 2 3 4 5 RP 6 (where 4 = 6)

orutti ṇeṟṟiil cuṭṭi kaṭṭukiṟaaḷ cuṭṭi = = =⇒
orutti ṇeṟṟiil cuṭṭi kaṭṭukiṟa cuṭṭi

3. Relative participle deletion

orutti ṇeiṟṟil cuṭṭi kaṭṭukiṟa cuṭṭi

SD : | N— | | N—Loc.S— | | N— | Vb | RP— | | N
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | | 4 | 5 | 6 | | 7

SC : 1 . . . . . 7 $===\Rightarrow$ 1 2 3 4 7 (where 4 = 7)

orutti ṉerriil cutti kaṭṭukiṟa cutti $===\Rightarrow$

orutti ṉerriiḷ cutti cutti

4. Locative case suffix deletion

orutti ṉerriil cutti cutti

SD : | N— | | N—Loc.S — | | N— | | N
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | | 4 | | 5

SC : 1 . . . . . 5 $===\Rightarrow$ 1 2 4 5 (where 4 = 5)

orutti ṉerriil cutti cutti $===\Rightarrow$

orutti ṉerri cutti cutti

5. Subject deletion

orutti ṉerri cutti cutti

SD : | N— | N— | N— | N
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4

SC : 1 ...... 4 $===\Rightarrow$ 2 3 4 (where 3 = 4)

orutti ṉerri cutti cutti $===\Rightarrow$

ṉerri cutti cutti

6. Equi – NP deletion

ṉerri cutti cutti

SD : | N— | N— | N
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3

SC : 1 ...... 3 $===\Rightarrow$ 1 3

ṉerri cutti cutti $===\Rightarrow$

ṉerri cutti

ṉerri   cutti $===\Rightarrow$ ṉerri-c-cutti morpho-

phonemically

Simalarly kaṭai   carakku $===\Rightarrow$ kaṭai-c-carakku

2.2.6. Temporal   Object

The following compounds show a relationship of

"Temporal + Object".

1.	kaalai-c-ceyṭi	"morning news"
2.	maṭiya uṇavu	"noon meals"
3.	pakal kaaṭci	"matinee show"
4.	iraa-c-caappaaṭu	"night meals" "supper"
5.	maalaivakuppu	"evening clsss"

When the above compounds are expanded they appear with the locative case marker-il. Though they appear with the locative suffix they are not considered as real locatives because they do not really refer to locatives but only time, as pointed out later in the section on "Temporal + Subject". (2.4.6)

The following are the source sentences for the above compounds.

1.a. avarkaḷ kaalaiyil ceyṭi-y-ai-p-paṭikkiṟaaṛkaḷ
   "They read the news in the morning"

2.a. avarkal maṭiyaṭṭil uṇavai-k-koṭukkiṟaarkaḷ/
       ṭarukiṟaarkaḷ / pooṭukiṟaarkaḷ
   "They give food at noon"

3.a. avaṛkaḷ pakalil kaacṭiyai-k-kaaṭṭukiṟaarkaḷ
   "They show the show in the daytime".

4.a. avarkat iravil caappaaṭṭai-c-caappiṭukiṟaarkaḷ
   "They eat the food at night"

5.a. avarkaḷ maalaiyil vakuppai naṭaṭṭukiṟaarkaḷ
   "They conduct the class in the evening"

From the above it will be seen that the first member of the compound refers to the time when something is done and the second member denotes what is done at that time. Here the relation is "Temporal+Object". It is needless to say that the source verbs have to be posited according to the object nouns present in the compound. The following deep structure could be posited for the above sentences: N (Subject) +N (Object) + Temporal + Verb (Tr). The compounds are derived from their respective source sentences which have the above deep structure. The compound maṭiya uṇavu is taken up here for demonstration. The source sentence for this will be 2.a given below.

Tree Diagram showing the base phrase marker etc.

NP
S₂
NP VP NP'
Casal VP'
Loc.(T) Obj ⟨¯⟩
PN N Loc.S. N Obj.S. Vb N

avarkaḷ   maṭiyam   il   Uṇavu   ai   Koṭukkiṟaarkaḷ   Uṇavu

⇓
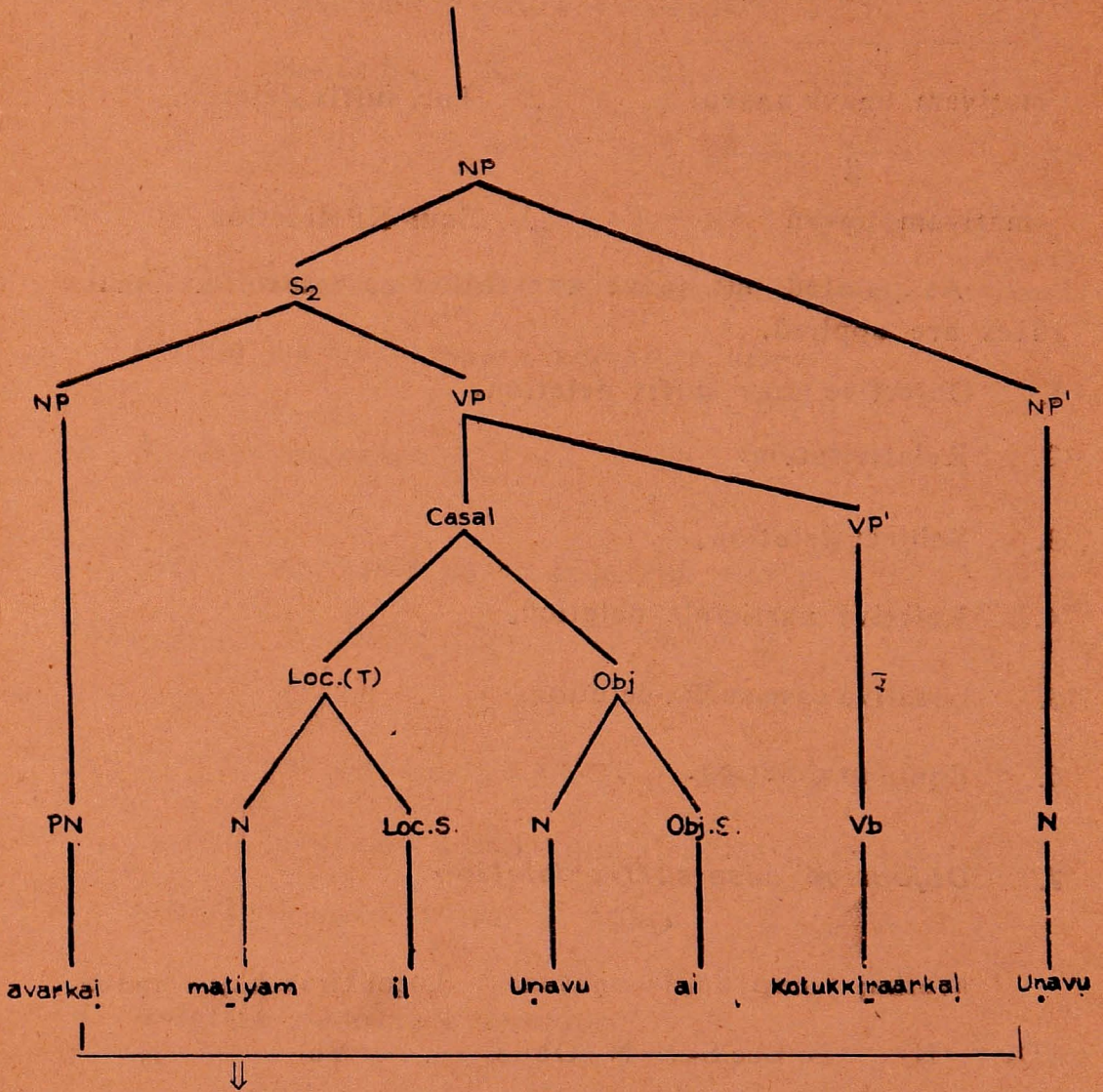
avarkaḷ maṭiyamil uṇavu koṭukkiṟaarkaḷ uṇavu   ...after obj. suffix deletion

⇓

avarkaḷ maṭiyamil uṇavu koṭukkiṟa uṇavu   ...after Rellativisation

⇓

matiyamil uṇavu koṭukkira uṇavu   ...Subject
    |_____ _____| ...deletion
         ⇓

maiyamil uṇavu uṇavu   ...   after Reḷ.part deletion
   |_____|
       ⇓
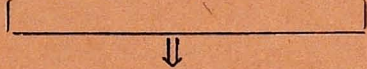
matiyam uṇavu uṇavu   ...   ,,   Loc. suffix.deletion
   |_____|
       ⇓
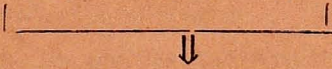
matiyam uṇavu   ...   ,,   Equi–NP deletion

     As pointed out above the following transformational rules are applied.

1.   Objective case suffix deletion.

2.   Relativisation.

3.   Subject deletion.

4.   Relative participle deletion.

5.   Locative case suffix deletion.

6.   Equi–np deletion.

1. *Objective case suffix deletion*

     avarkaḷ   matiyamil   uṇavuai   koṭukkiṟaarkaḷ   uṇavu

SD: N-   N-Loc.S-   N- Obj.S-   Vb-   N

        1   2   3   4   5   6   7

SC: 1...........7   = = = =⇒   1 2 3 4 6 7 (where 4 = 7)

     avarkaḷ matiyamil uṇavuai koṭukkiṟaarkaḷ uṇavu = = =⇒

     avarkaḷ matiyamil uṇavu koṭukkiṟaarkaḷ uṇavu

     (1........6 = constituent sentence ; 7 = NP of the matrix
                                               sentence)

2. Relativisation

avarkaḷ maṭiyamil uṇavu koṭukkiṟaarkaḷ uṇavu

SD: N–   N–Loc.S–   N–   Vb–   N

    1   2 3   4   5   6

SC: 1 6   = = =⟹ 1 2 3 4 5 + RP 6 (where 4 = 6)

    avarkaḷ maṭiyamil uṇavu koṭukkiṟaarkaḷ uṇavu = = = =⟹

    avarkaḷ maṭiyamil uṇavu koṭukkiṟa uṇavu

3. Subject deletion

avarkaḷ maṭiyamil uṇavu koṭukkiṟa uṇavu

SD: N–   N–Loc.S–   N–   Vb+RP-   N

SD: 1   2   3   4   5 6   7

SC: 1 7   = = =⟹ 2 3 4 5 6 7   (where 4 = 7)

    avarkaḷ maṭiyamil uṇavu koṭukkira uṇavu = = =⟹

    maṭiyamil uṇavu koṭukkiṟa uṇavu

4. Relative participle deletion

maṭiyamil uṇavu koṭukkiṟa uṇavu

SD: N–Loc.S– N–   Vb+RP–   N

    1   2   3   4 5   6

SC: 1 6   = = =⟹ 1 2 3 6 (where 3 = 6)

    maṭiyamil uṇavu koṭukkiṟa uṇavu = = = =⟹

    maṭiyamil uṇavu uṇavu

5. Locative case suffix deletion

maṭiyamil uṇavu uṇavu

SD: N–Loc.S–   N–   N

   1   2   3   4

SC: 1 . . . . . . 4 = = = ⟹ 1 2 3 (where 3 = 4)

maṭiyamil uṇavu uṇavu = = = ⟹

maṭiyam uṇavu uṇavu

6. Equi-NP deletion

maṭiyam uṇavu uṇavu

SD: N–   N–   N

   1   2   3

SC: 1 . . . . . . 3 = = = ⟹ 1 3

maṭiyam uṇavu uṇavu = = = ⟹

maṭiyam uṇavu

maṭiyam + uṇavu after morphonemic changes become

matiya uṇavu

2.2.7. Adverb + Object

It is generally said that only nouns occuring in parti-
cular grammatical relationship combine together to become
compounds at the surface level. It is proposed here that
this theory needs revision in the light of the material
one finds in Tamil. In Tamil one gets a set of compounds

whose constituents show a grammatical relationship as that of between "adverb + object". The deeper level adverb is nominalised at the surface level and becomes the first member of the compound. This in turn functions like an attribute. The second member, the object of the deeper sentence becomes the second member and functions as the head word. Consider the following examples.

1.	tappu- k-kaṇakku	"wrong calculation"
2.	viraivu vaṇṭi	"speedy vehicle"
3.	keṭṭi viiṭu	"strong house"
4.	cella–k–kuḷantai	"dear baby"
5.	valleḷuttu	"hard sound"

The following expressions seem to be semantically identical with 1, 2&3.

1.a.	tappaana-kaṇakku	"The calculation which is wrong"
2.a.	viraivaana vaṇṭi	"The vehicle which is fast"
3.a.	keṭṭiyaana viiṭu	"The house which is strong.

Like this when we try to construct similar expressions with reference to 4 and 5 we get into difficulty. For,

4.a. cellamaana kuḷantai "The child which is dear"

5.a. vanmaiyaana eḷuttu "The sound which is hard"

would mean something which is unacceptable. It is not the child which is dear but the person who rears the baby considers it as "dear". Similarly in 5.a. it is not the sound which is hard i.e. it is not the quality of the sound to be

hard or soft but its pronounciation. Coming again to expressions 1.a. 2.a. and 3.a. still one can argue that by nature, the calculation or sum is not wrong i.e. is not the quality of the sum but someone did it wrongly. In viraivaana vanti, again one cannot say that there is connection between the attribute "speedy" and "vehicle" directly because the quality "speed" is not the inherent quality of the vehicle. Similarly in kettiyaana viitu the "strongness" of the house is not natural but is the result of some careful work. In other words one cannot say that the attributes, i.e. the first members, are real attributes of the following nouns. Of course this is true in the surface level. But a careful analysis will reveal that in the deeper level these are all attributes to the source verbs and as such they are real adverbials. This could be demonstrated further with an examble from English. "Fast Train" is a compound noun in English and an expended, semantically identical expression for this will be "fastly moving train". Here one can easily find that "fast" is really an attribute to the verb "move" and as such it should be treated as an adverbial. The "train" does not have the potential meaning "fast". Hence a fastly moving train is referred to a "fast train". Similarly in Tamil the compound vankai "hard hand" when expanded, like above, gives the form "vanmaiyaana kai" meaning "the hand which is hard". Here also the attribute is not the attribute to the noun in the source sentence. See the following sentence. "kai vanmaiyaaka irukkiratu" "The hand is hard". When relativisation takes place it becomes "vanmaiyaaka irukkira kai". "The hand which is hard". It will be seen here that the attribute vanmaiyaaka is really a modifier to the verb "irukkum" rather than kai". As such it should be treated as only an adverb. In the light of these observations we now pass on to discuss the derivation of the compounds given above.

The following source sententces reveal the real grammatical relationship between the constituents of the compounds 1 to 5 respectively.

1.b. oruvan kaṇakkai-t-ṭappaaka-p-pooṭṭaan / ceyṭaan

"Someone did the calculation / sum wrongly"

(Both pooṭu and 'cey' can be taken as source verbs here)

2.b. oruvan vaṇṭiyai viraivaaka ooṭṭiṉaan / celuṭṭiṉaan

"Someone drove the vehicle fast"

(Both ooṭṭu and celuṭṭu are possible here)

3.b. oruvan viiṭṭai-k-keṭṭiyaaka-k-kaṭṭiṉaan

"Someone built the house strongly"

4.b. oruvan kuḷanṭaiyai-c-cellamaaka vaḷarkkiṟaan

"Someone rears the baby dearly"

5.b. oruvan eḷuṭṭai vanmaiyaaka olikkiṟaan

"one pronounces the sound hardly"

After relativisation the above sentence are nominalised into

1.c. oruvan ṭappaaka-p-pooṭṭa kaṇakku

"The calculation / sum which was wrongly done by some one"

2.c. oruvan viraivaaka ooṭṭiya vaṇṭi

"The vehicle which was fastly driven by someone"

3.c. oruvan keṭṭiyaaka-k-kaṭṭiya viiṭu

"The house which was strongly built by someone"

4.c.   oruvan cellamaaka vaḷarkkum kuḷantai

"The boby which was reared dearly by someone"

5.c.   oruvan vanmaiyakka olikkum eḷuṭṭu

''The sound which was pronounced hardly by someone''

respectively. Thus it will be seen that in all the above sentences that the attributes i.e. the first members of the compounds under discussion, are really adverbs and they modified only the source verbs. Though they occur as attributes to the following nouns in the surface level they need not be identified with adjectivals and thus nouns. They are really nominalised adverbs.

The common deep syntactic structure for these could be taken as N (Subject) + N(Object) + Adverb + Verb. The derivation of the compound ṭappu-k-kaṇakku from the source sentence 1 (b) is demonstrated below.

Base phrase marker and NP of the matrix sentence.

```
                              NP
                            /    \
                          /        \
                        S₂          \
                       /  \           \
                     /     VP           \
                   /      /   \           \
                 NP     NP     CP          NP'
                 |      |      /  \          |
                 |    Casal  adv.  Vb        |
                 |      |    /  \   |         |
                 |   Object N  adv.S |        N
                 |    / \      |     |        |
                 N   N  ObjS   |     |        |
                 |   |   |      |     |        |
              Oruɪan Kanakku ai  tappu aaka Pottaam Kanakku
```

oruvan kaṇakku ṭappuaaka pooṭṭaan kaṇakku ... after obj.
suffix
deletion

oruvan kaṇakku ṭappuaaka pooṭṭa kaṇakku   " Relativi-
sation

kaṇakku ṭappuaaka pooṭṭa kaṇakku   " Subject
deletion

kaṇakku ṭappu aaka kaṇakku . . . after Rel.part deletion
⇓
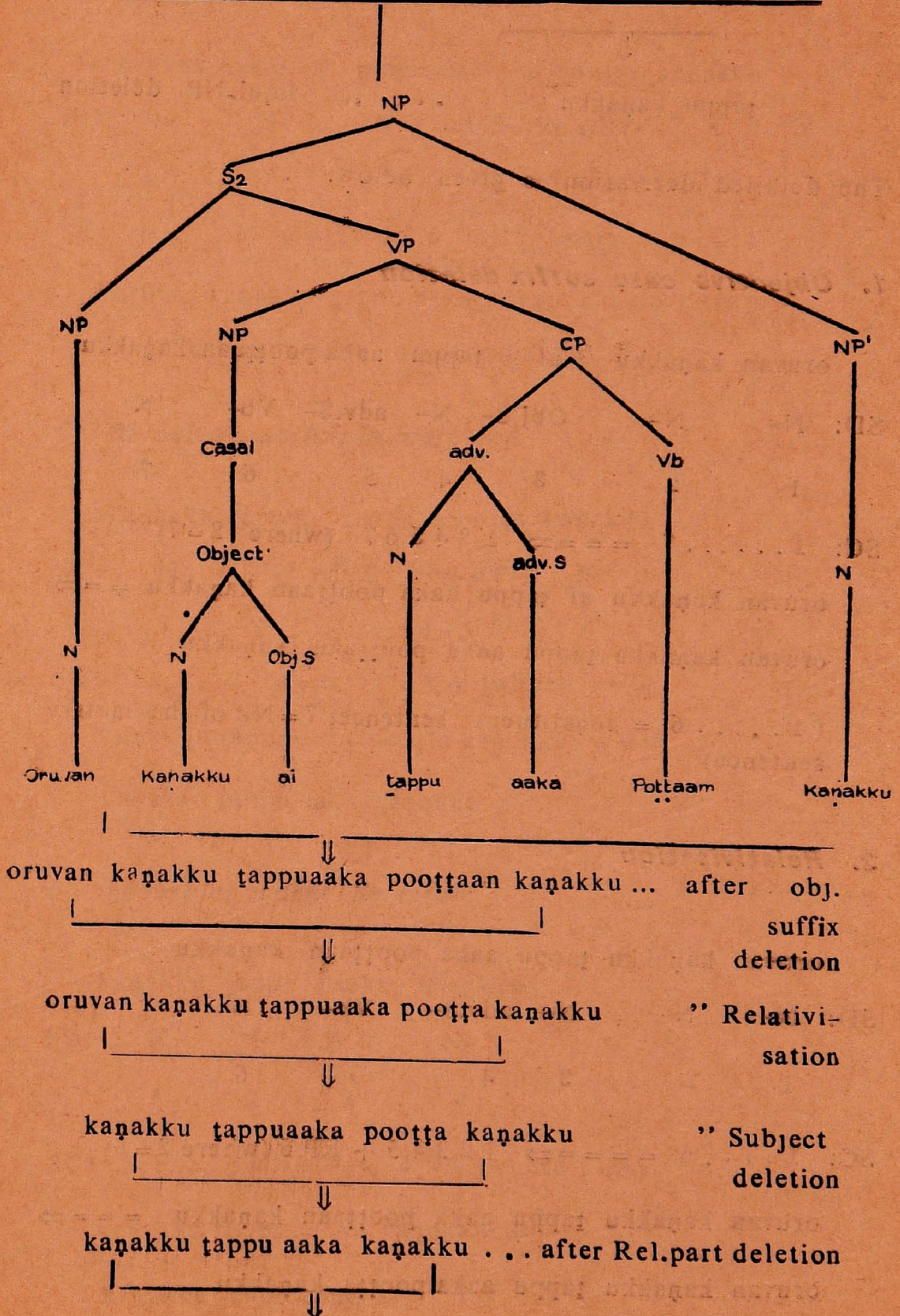
kaṇakku ṭappu kaṇakku ... after adv.suffix deletion

$$\Downarrow$$
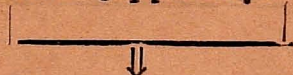
ṭappu kaṇakku   ... ,, Equi-NP deletion

The detailed derivation is given below.

1. Objective case suffix deletion

oruvan kaṇakku   ai   ṭappu aaka pooṭṭaan kaṇakku

SD: N–   N–   Obj.S– N– adv.S– Vb–   N

   1   2   3   4   5   6   7

SC: 1 . . . . . 7 = = =⟹ 1 2 4 5 6 7 (where 2 = 7)

oruvan kaṇakku ai ṭappu aaka pooṭṭaan kaṇakku = =⟹

oruvan kaṇakku ṭappu aaka pooṭṭaan kaṇakku

(1 . . . . 6 = constituent sentence; 7 = NP of the matrix sentence)

2. Relativisation

oruvan kaṇakku ṭappu aaka pooṭṭaan kaṇakku

SD: N–   N–   N– adv.S–   Vb–   N

   1   2   3   4   5   6

SC: 1 . . . . 6 = = = =⟹ 1 2 3 4 5 + RP 6 (where 2 = 6)

oruvan kaṇakku ṭappu aaka pooṭṭaan kaṇakku = = =⟹

oruvan kaṇakku ṭappu aaka pooṭṭa kaṇakku

3. Subject deletion

oruvan kaṇakku ṭappu aaka pooṭṭa kaṇakku

SD: N–   N–   N– adv.S– Vb+RP–   N

    1   2   3   4   5 6   7

SC: 1.........7 $= =\Rightarrow$ 2 3 4 5 6 7 (where 2 = 7)

oruvan kaṇakku ṭappu aaka pooṭṭa kaṇakku $= =\Rightarrow$

kaṇakku ṭappu aaka pooṭṭa kaṇakku

4. Relative participle deletion

kaṇakku ṭappu aaka pooṭṭa kaṇakku

SD: N–   N– adv.S– Vb+RP–   N

      1   2   3   4 5   6

SC: 1.........6 $= =\Rightarrow$ 1 2 3 4 (where 1 = 6)

kaṇakku ṭappu aaka pooṭṭa kaṇakku $= =\Rightarrow$

kaṇakku ṭappu aaka kaṇakku

5. Adverbial suffix deletion

kaṇakku ṭappu aaka kaṇakku

SD: N–   N– adv.S–   N–

      1   2   3   4

SC: 1.........4 $= =\Rightarrow$ 1 2 4 (where 1 = 4)

kaṇakku ṭappu aaka kaṇakku $= =\Rightarrow$

kaṇakku ṭappu kaṇakku

6. Equi-NP deletion

kaṇakku ṭappu kaṇakku

SD: N– N– N

  1 2 3

SC : 1.........3 = =⟹ 2 3

kaṇakku ṭappu kaṇakku = =⟹

ṭappu kaṇakku

ṭappu+kaṇakku   = =⟹ ṭappu-k-kaṇakku
                          morphophonemically

Similarly cellam+kuḻaṇṭai = =⟹ cella–k–kuḻaṇṭai

   Val + eḻuttu   = =⟹ val–1–eḻuttu

2.2.8 Verb (Predicate) + Object.

1. kuṭi ṭanniir   ''drinking water''
2. pooṭu maṇ   "dumped mud"
3. vaṟu kaṭalai   "roasted ground–nut"
4. uṭai kal   "broken stone"

Compounds of the above type show a Verb + Object relation. The first member refers to the action of the Subject and the second member denotes the object. It is interestiug to note that the source verbs themselves appear as first member of the compounds. See the following source sentences.

1.a. oruvan ṭanniirai-k-kuṭikkiraan ''Someone drinks water''

2.a. oruvan maṇṇai-p-pooṭukkiṟan ''Someone dumps mud''

3.a. oruvan kaṭalaiyai vaṟukkiṟaan ''Someone roasts the ground–nut''

4.a. oruvan kallai uṭaikkiṟaan ''Someone breaks the stone''

A common deep structure viz., N(Subject) + N (Object) + verb could be posited for all these source sentences. The example kuṭi ṭanniir Could be taken up here for demonstrating the derivation. The source sentence is 1.a. First the tree diagram is given followed by the derivation with T–rules.

```
                              │
                             NP
                    ┌─────────┴──────────────┐
                   S₂                         │
            ┌──────┴───────┐                  │
           NP              VP                 NP'
            │          ┌───┴────┐              │
            │        Casal·      VP'           │
            │          │          │            │
            │        Object       │            │
            │       ┌──┴──┐       │            │
            N       N   Obj.S     Vb           N
            │       │     │        │           │
         Oruvan  tanniir  al   kutikkiraan  tanniir
```
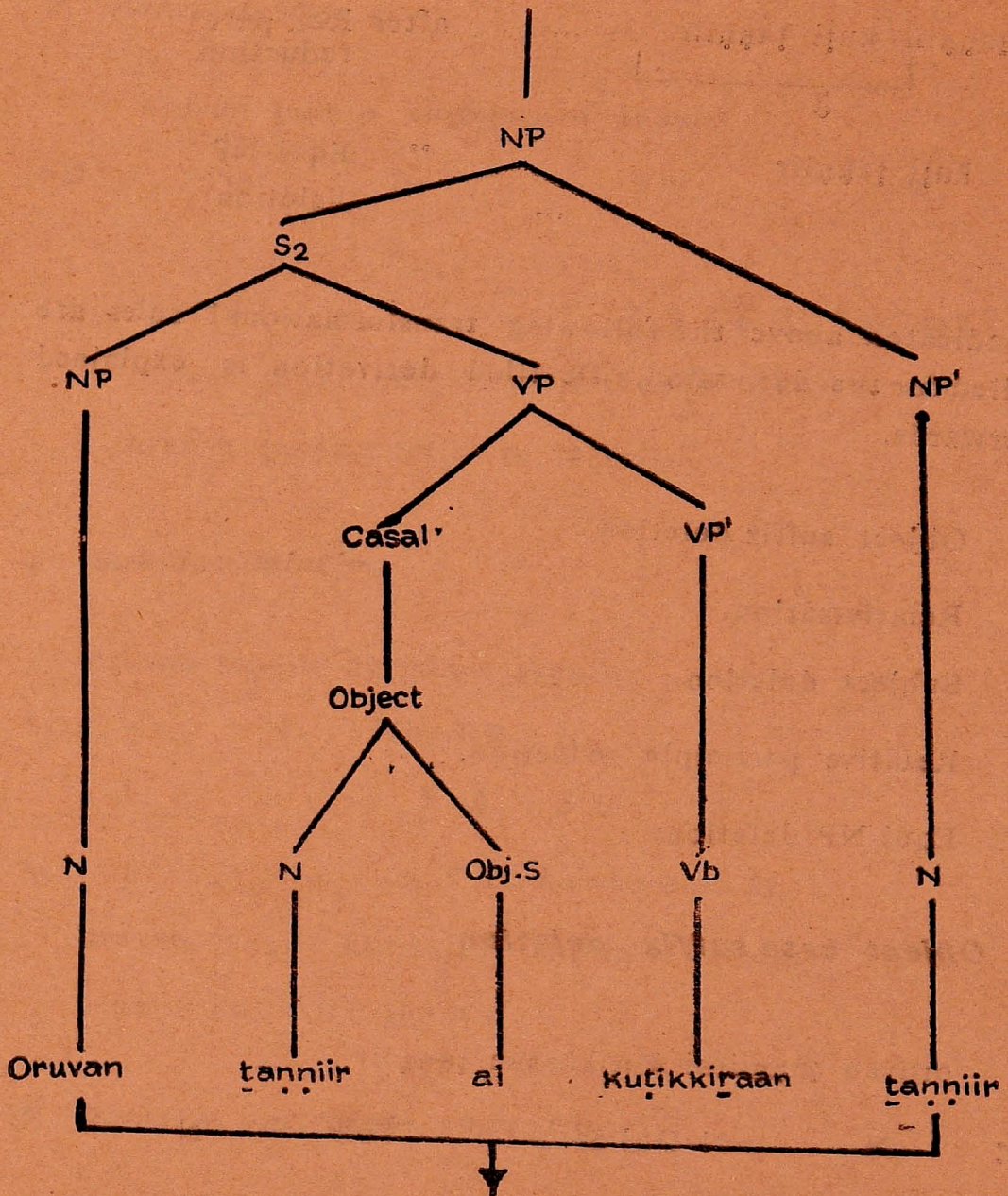
oruvan taṇṇiir kuṭikkiṟaan taṇṇiir   ...   after obj. Suffix
                                              deletion

⇓

oruvan taṇṇiir kuṭikkiṟa taṇṇiir   ...   ,, Relativisation

⇓

taṇṇiir kuṭikkiṟa taṇṇiir   ...   ,, Subject
                                          deletion

⇓

ṭaṇṇiir kuṭi ṭaṇṇiir   ...   after Rel. part
reduction

⇓

kuṭi ṭaṇṇiir   "   Equi-NP
...   deletion
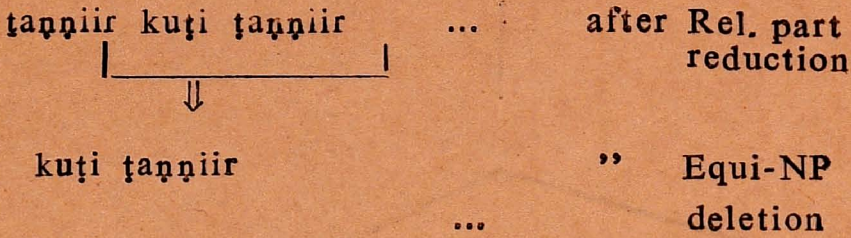
As indicated above the following transformational rules are applied for the derivation. Detailed derivation is explained afterwards.

1.   Object suffix deletion.

2.   Relativisation.

3.   Subject deletion.

4.   Relative participle reduction.

5.   Equi-NP deletion.

1. Object case suffix deletion

oruvan ṭaṇṇiirai kuṭikkṟaan ṭaṇṇiir

SD: N-   N-Obj.S-   Vb-   N

       1   2   3   4   5

SC: 1........5   ====>   1 2 4 5   (where 2 = 5)

oruvan ṭaṇṇiirai kuṭikkiṟaan ṭaṇṇiir   ====>

oruvan ṭaṇṇiir kuṭikkiṟaan ṭaṇṇiir

(1........4 = consituent sentence; 5 = NP of the matrix
sentence)

2. Relativiation

oruvan ṭaṇṇiir kuṭikkiṛaan ṭaṇṇiir

SD: N–   N–   Vb–   N

1   2   3   4

SC: 1............4 = = = = >   1 2 3 + RP 4 (where 2 = 4)

oruvan ṭaṇṇiir kuṭikkiṛaan ṭaṇṇiir   = = = = ≫

oruvan ṭaṇṇiir kuṭikkiṛa ṭaṇṇiir

3. Subject deletion

oruvan ṭaṇṇiir kuṭikkiṛa ṭaṇṇiir

SD: N–   N–   Vb+RP–   N–

1   2   3 4   5

SC: 1 . . . . . 5 = = = ⇒ 2 3 4 5 (where 2 = 5)

oruvan ṭaṇṇiir kutikkiṛa ṭaṇṇiir = = = = ⇒

ṭaṇṇiir kuṭikkiṛa ṭaṇṇiir

4. Relative participle reduction

ṭaṇṇiir kuṭikkiṛa ṭaṇṇiir

SD: N–   Vb+RP– N

1   2   3   4

SC: 1 . . . , . 4 = = = ⇒ 1 2 4 (where 1 = 4)

ṭaṇṇiir kuṭikkiṛa ṭaṇṇiir = = = ⇒

ṭaṇṇiir kuṭi ṭaṇṇiir

5. Equl-NP deletion

taṇṇiir kuṭi taṇṇiir

SD: N- Vb- N

1 2 3

SC: 1 . . . . . 3 ==⇒ 2 3

taṇṇiir kuṭi taṇṇiir = = = =⇒

kuṭi taṇṇiir

2.3. Compounds in which the second member is Cognate Object

3.3.1. Subject + Cognate Object

There is a set of compounds which show a relationship of "Subject + Predicate". The second member, i.e., the predicate is a verb which refers to the action of the first member i.e., the subject. In the process the verb is nominalised and this nominalised form refers to the action. The nominalised form i.e., the second member of the compound which is given as cognate object needs some more explanation. Before that let us examine the compounds and their structure.

1.	aṇaṅkuṭ ṭaakku	"the attack of the spirit"
2.	niir viiḷcci	"the water–falls"
3.	puli-p-paayccal	"tiger's leap"
4.	karaṭi-p-piṭi	"the bear's hug"

As explained above the source sentences for these could be traced to the following.

1.a.	aṉaṅku ṭaakkiyaṭu	"the spirit attacked"
2.a.	niir viiḻkiṛaṭu	"the water falls"
3.a.	puli paaykiṛaṭu	"the tiger leaps"
4.a.	karaṭi piṭiṭṭatu	"the bear hugged"

The verbs ṭaakku, piṭi, are transitive verbs. The other verbs viiḻ and paay are generally treated as intransitive verbs but they may have to be treated as transitives based on their syntactic behaviour as discussed below.

There are acceptable usages in Tamil like

A.   avan oru ṭiruku ṭirukinan

"He made a twist" which is literally

"He twisted a twist"

B.   avan oru kuṭi kuṭiṭṭaan

"he made a jump"

i.e., lit. "he jumped a jump"

A is semantically identical with A.1. avan ṭirukinaan and similarly B is identical with B.1. avan kuṭiṭṭaan. The verb ṭiruku is taken as transitive and the verb kuṭi is taken as intransitive generally.

In that case some explanation has to be made with regard to the presence of the words ṭiruku and kuṭi before their respective verbs. In the formal level they resemble like the roots of the following verbs. In the syntactic level they function like objects. But this object is different from the object nouns usually occur before transitive verbs. For example we can have a sentence like.

C.   avan muṭiyai ṭirukinaan ''he twisted the cap''
where muuṭi is an object. The objects like ṭiruku etc.,
which are redundant or copied elements of the roots should be
called cognate objects because of their similarities with the
verbs both at the form and functional levels. Taken in this
sense verbs like viil etc, could be explained easily. They are
other reasons also. The sentence in which an object and a
transitive verb are present couid be relativised and we can get
a nominal form. For example the sentence,

D.   avan palakaiyai uṭaiṭṭaan ''he broke the plank'' could
relativised   into   D.a.   avan uṭaiṭṭa palakai ''the plank
that he broke''. We see this same syntactic behaviour with
reference to the sentences having cognate objects also. See the
following:-

E.   karaṭi piṭi piṭiṭṭatu ''the bear hugged''
       lit. ''the bear hugged a hug''

Sentence E. like D could be nominalised into E. 1. karaṭi
piṭiṭṭa piṭi ''the hug hugged by the Lear''. This possibility
proves that words like kuṭi, piṭi etc., should be treated as
cognate objects.

        Let us take the compound ''karaṭi-p-piṭi'' for demonst-
ration. As given above the source sentence for this
will be ''karaṭi piṭiṭṭatu''. But in the light of the discussioin
we have made the deep structure has to be set up suitably
This means that some provision has to be made for the cognate
object in the deep structure itself. This is possible only when
there is the cognate object verb in the deep structure.
When such a cognate object verb is there then the cognate
object is predictable. Based on this predictability the cognate
object will be marked with an abstract symbol which could
be realised in the later state in the process of derivation
with an appropriate lexical formative. The following deep
structure is suggested.

$$N(\text{Subject}) + X + VX$$

(X = abstract symbol for cognate object; VX = cognate subject verb)

The rivised source sentence for the compound karați–p-piți will be:

karați-X-pițittatu "The bear hugged"

The derivational process needs some explanation here. For the realisation of the cognate object a Cognate Object Verb root copying rule becomes necessary. Then the copied verb root has to be nominalised so that it shows the function of the copied element as an object. This is further explained below through diagrams.

Base phrase marker etc.
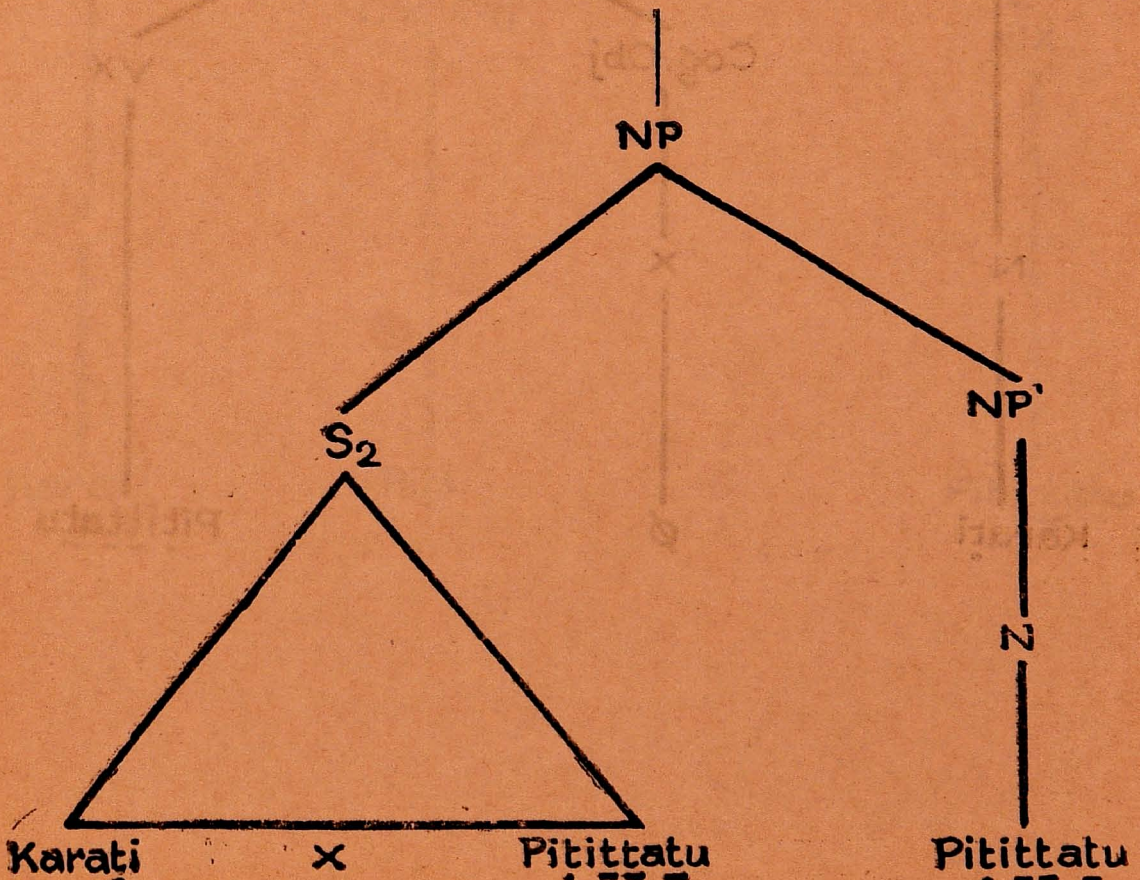
2) The expansion of S_2 is demonstrated below :


```
                         S2
                _____/  _____
              NP                    VP
              |              _____/  _____
              |           Cog.Obj.            VX
              |              |                 |
              N              X                 |
              |              |                 |
           Karaṭi            ∅             Piṭittaṭu
```
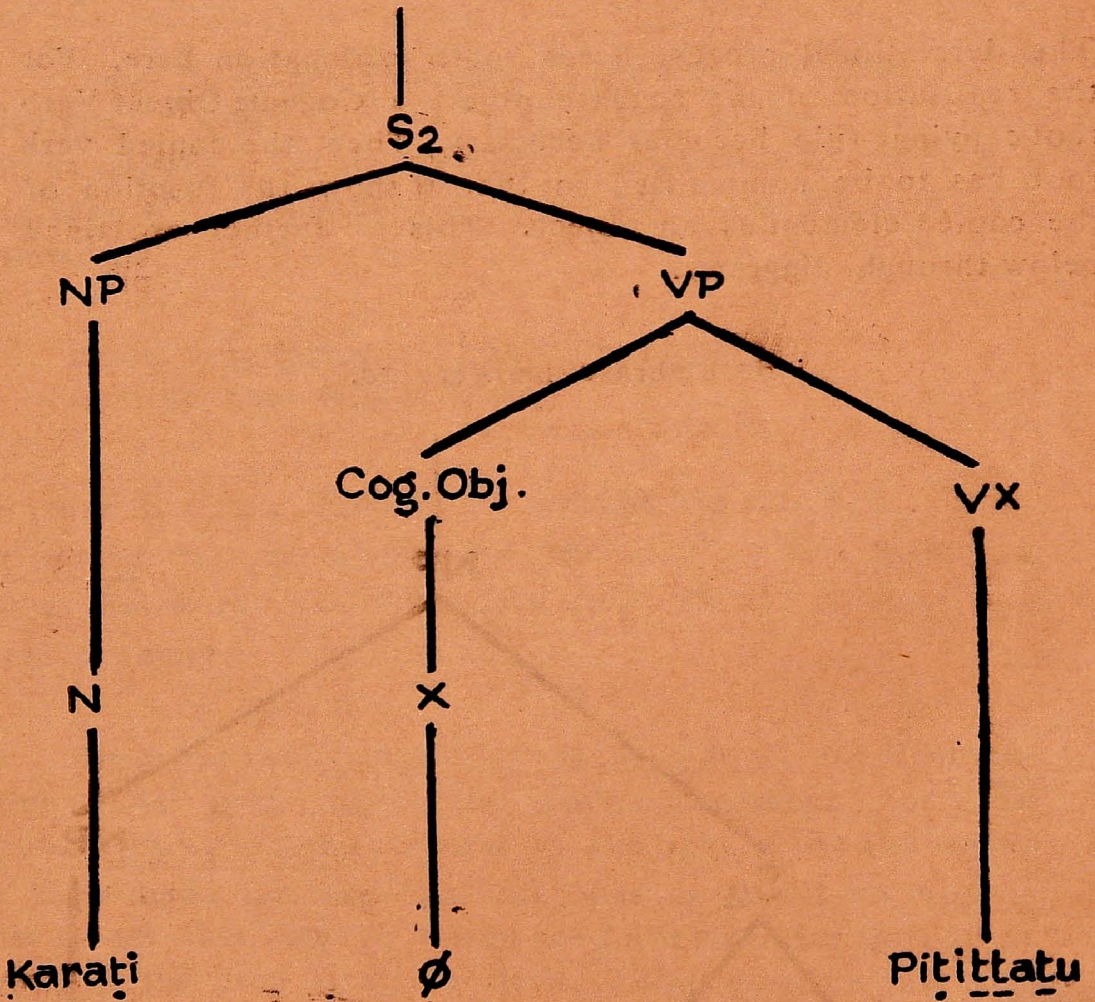
3) The realisation of X is demonstrated below :

- S2
  - NP
    - N
      - Karati
  - VP
    - Cog.Obj
      - X
        - Piti
    - VX
      - Pitittatu
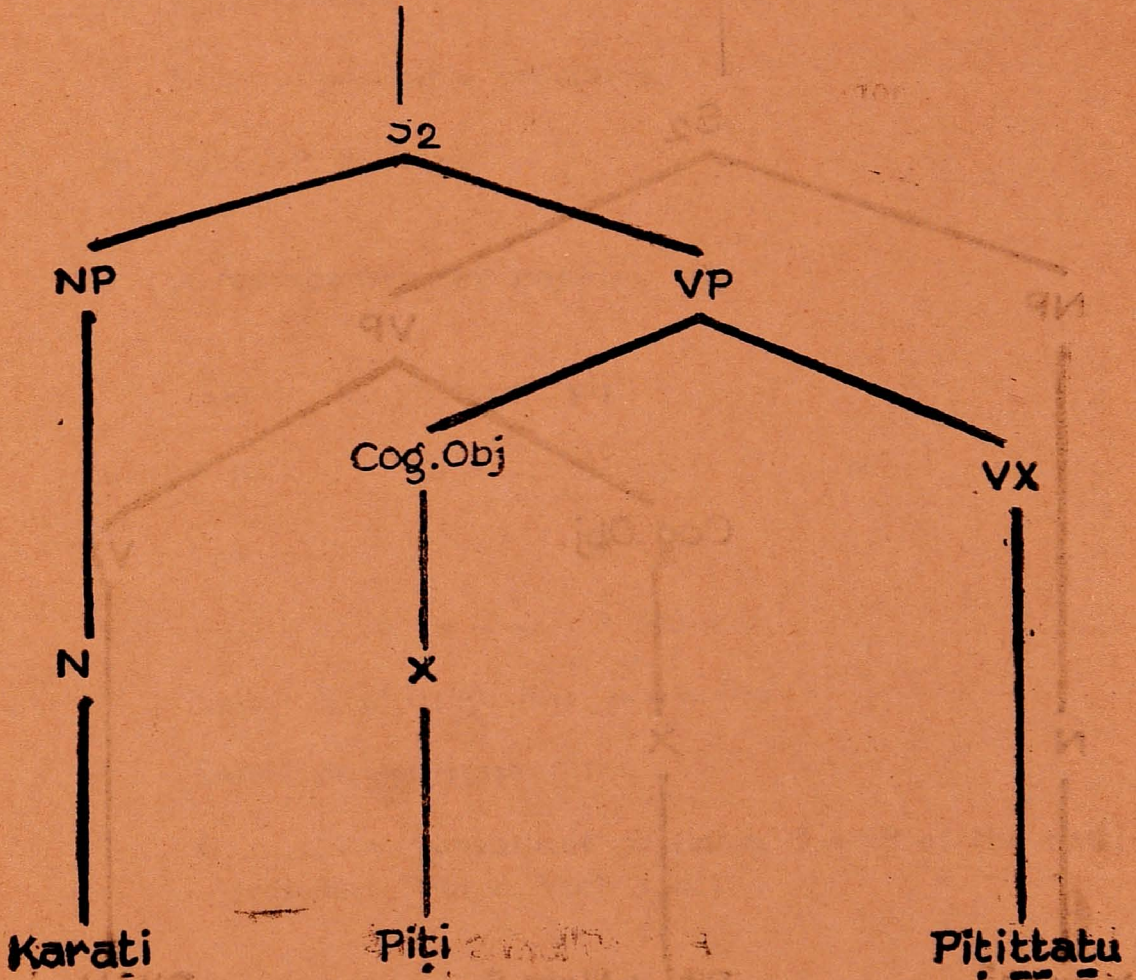
4) The nominalisation of the verb root is explained below :
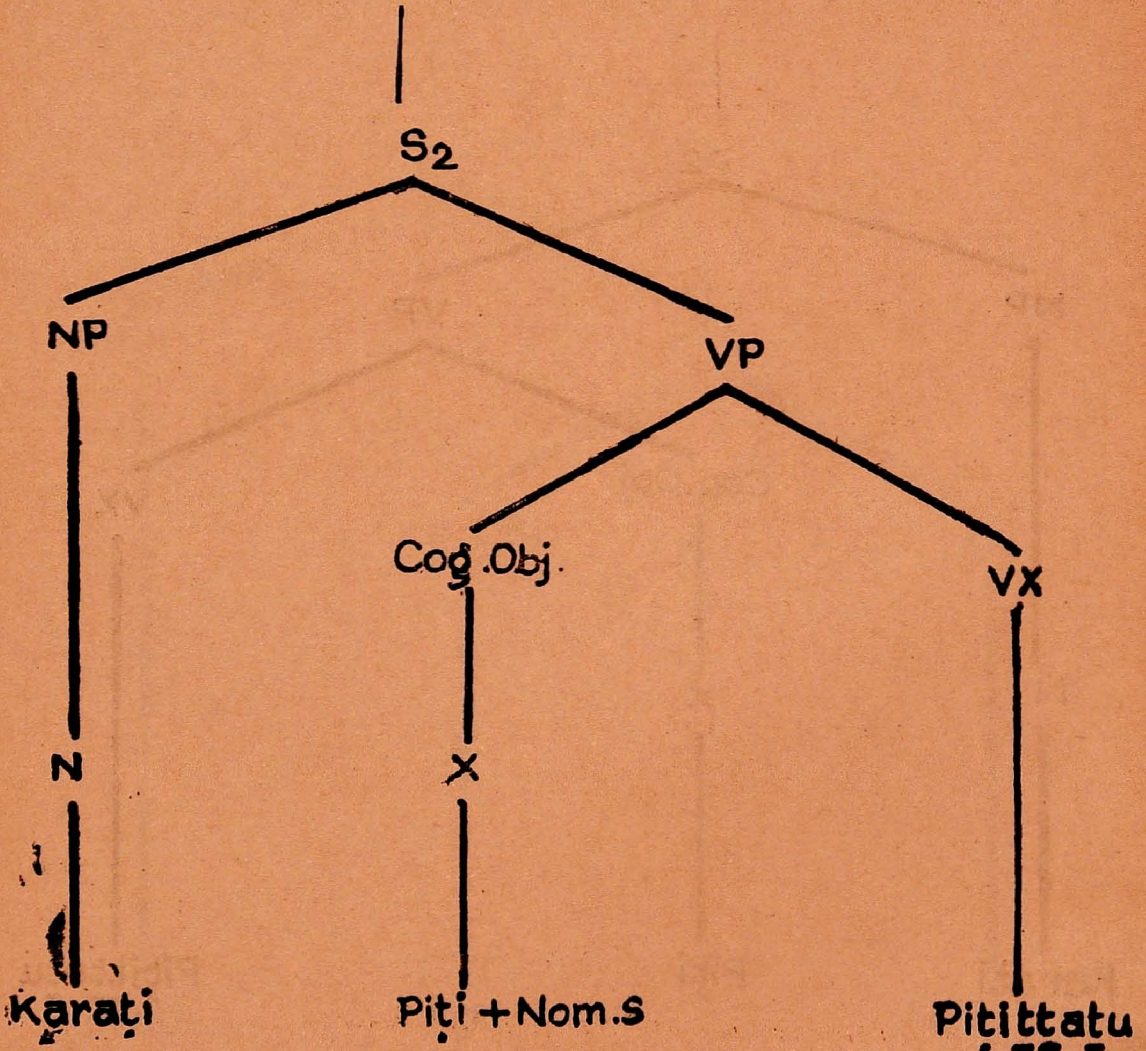
```
                          S₂
                  /              \
              NP                    VP
               |                 /       \
               |            Cog.Obj.       VX
               |                |           |
               N                X           |
               |                |           |
            Karaṭi         Piṭi+Nom.S   Piṭiṭṭaṭu
```

The following transformational rules are applied.

1. X-replacement by copying VX

2. Nominalisation of the copied root

3. Cognate object shifting

4. Relativisation

5. Relative participle reduction

6. Equi-NP deletion.

1. X-replacement by copying VX

karaṭi X piṭiṭṭatu piṭi

SD:	N-	X-	Vbr+T	N
	1	2	3 4	5

SC: 1..........5 $= = = \Rightarrow$ 1 5 3 4 5

karaṭi X piṭiṭṭatu piṭi $= = = = \Rightarrow$

karati piṭi-piṭiṭṭatu piti

(1.........4 = constituent sentence, 5 = NP of the matrix sentence) Vbr = Verb root)

2. Nominalisation of the copied root

karaṭi piṭi- piṭiṭṭatu piṭi

SD:	N-	Vbr.-	Vb-	N
	1	2	3	4

SC: 1.........4 $= = = = \Rightarrow$ 1 2 + Nom.S 3 4

karaṭi piṭi-piṭṭiṭṭaṭu piṭi $= = = = \Rightarrow$

karaṭi piṭi piṭiṭṭaṭu piṭi

(piṭi + Nom.S $= = = = \Rightarrow$ piṭi morphophonemically)

3. Cognate Object Shifting

karaṭi piṭi piṭiṭṭaṭu piṭi

SD: N- N- Vb- N

    1 2 3 4

SC: 1 . . . 4 $= = = \Rightarrow$ 1 3 2 4 (where 2=4)

karaṭi piṭi piṭiṭṭaṭu piṭi $= = = \Rightarrow$

karoṭi piṭiṭṭaṭu piṭi piṭi

4. Relativisation

karaṭi piṭiṭṭaṭu piṭi piṭi

SD: N- Vb- N- N

    1 2 3 4

SC: 1 . . . . 4 $= = = \Rightarrow$ 1 2 + RP 3 4 (where 3 = 4)

karaṭi piṭiṭṭaṭu piṭi piṭi $= = = \Rightarrow$

karaṭi piṭiṭṭa piṭi piṭi

(piṭiṭṭaṭu + RP $= = = \Rightarrow$ piṭiṭṭa morphophonemically)

5. Relative participle reduction

karaṭi piṭiṭṭa piṭi piṭi

SD: N- Vb+RP- N- N

    1 2 3 4 5

SC: 1. . . . .5 = = = ⟹ 1 4 5 (where 4 = 5)

   karaṭi piṭiṭṭa piṭi piṭi = = = ⟹

   karaṭi piṭı piṭi

6. *Equi-NP deletion*

   karaṭi piṭi piṭi

SD: N-   N-   N

   1   2   3

SC: 1 . . . .3 = = = ⟹ 1 3

   karaṭi piṭi piṭi = = = = ⟹

   karaṭi piti

After morphophonemic changes karaṭi + piṭi = = = = ⟹

$$\text{karaṭi-p· piṭi}$$

2.3.2. *Object + Cognate Object*

1.	kuuṭai muṭaiṭal	"basket weaving"
2.	kaṭar viṟpanai	"khadi sales"
3.	ṭeeni vaḷarttal vaḷarppu"	"bee keeping" lit. bee rearing
4.	muṭi tiruttal	"hair dressing" lit. "hair correcting"
5.	pommai ceyṭal	"doll making"

Compounds of the above form another set showing a relationship of object + cognate object. The second member in all these compounds is a verbal noun denoting an action. This verbal noun is really the nominalised form of the Predicate verb of the source sentence and function as an object. As suggested

eariler this is treated as the cognate object based on its relation with the source verb. The first member is the object of the source sentence occurring before the cognate object. The deep structure, for all the source sentences of the above compounds could be:

$$N(Subject) + N(Object) + X = VX$$

(X = cognate object; VX = cognate object verb)

The compound teenii valarttal is taken up here for demonstration. The source sentence for this compound is

3.a.   avan teeniiyai X valarkkiraan

"He rears the bees"

The following tree diagrams explain the derivational process in several stages.

Stage 1) The constituent sentence+NP of the matrix sentence.

avan teeniyai X Valarkkiran   Valartta!
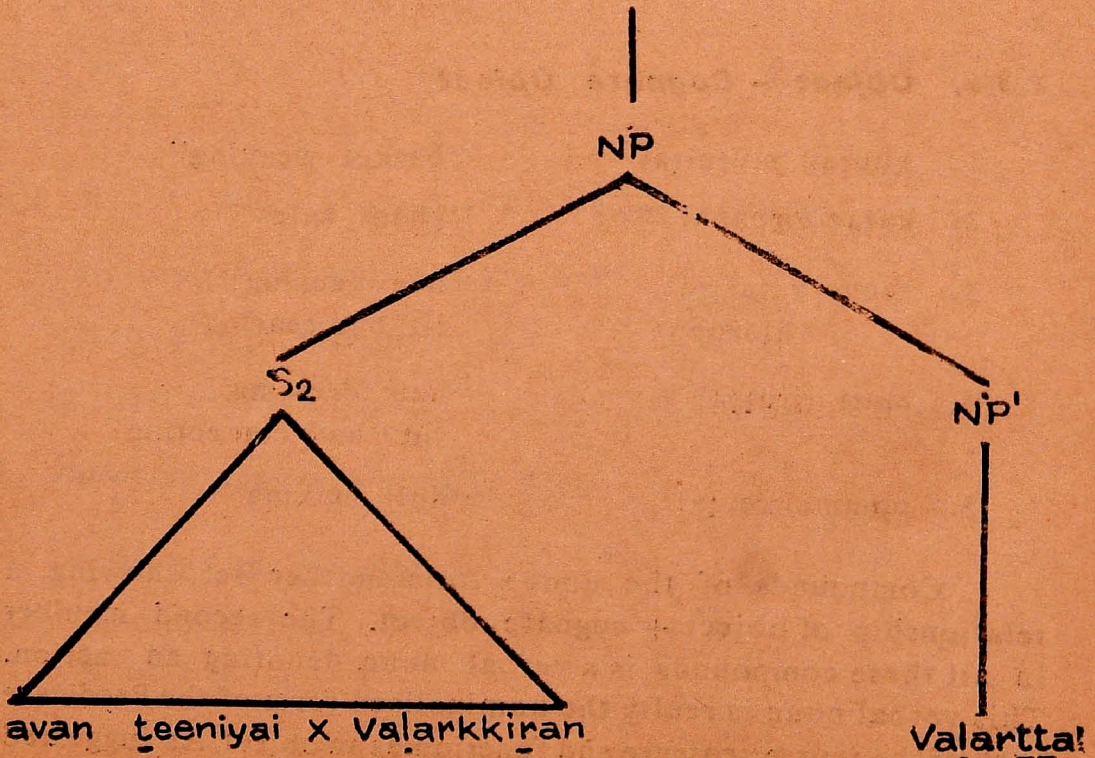
Stage 2) The deep structure of S_2 is expanded as follows
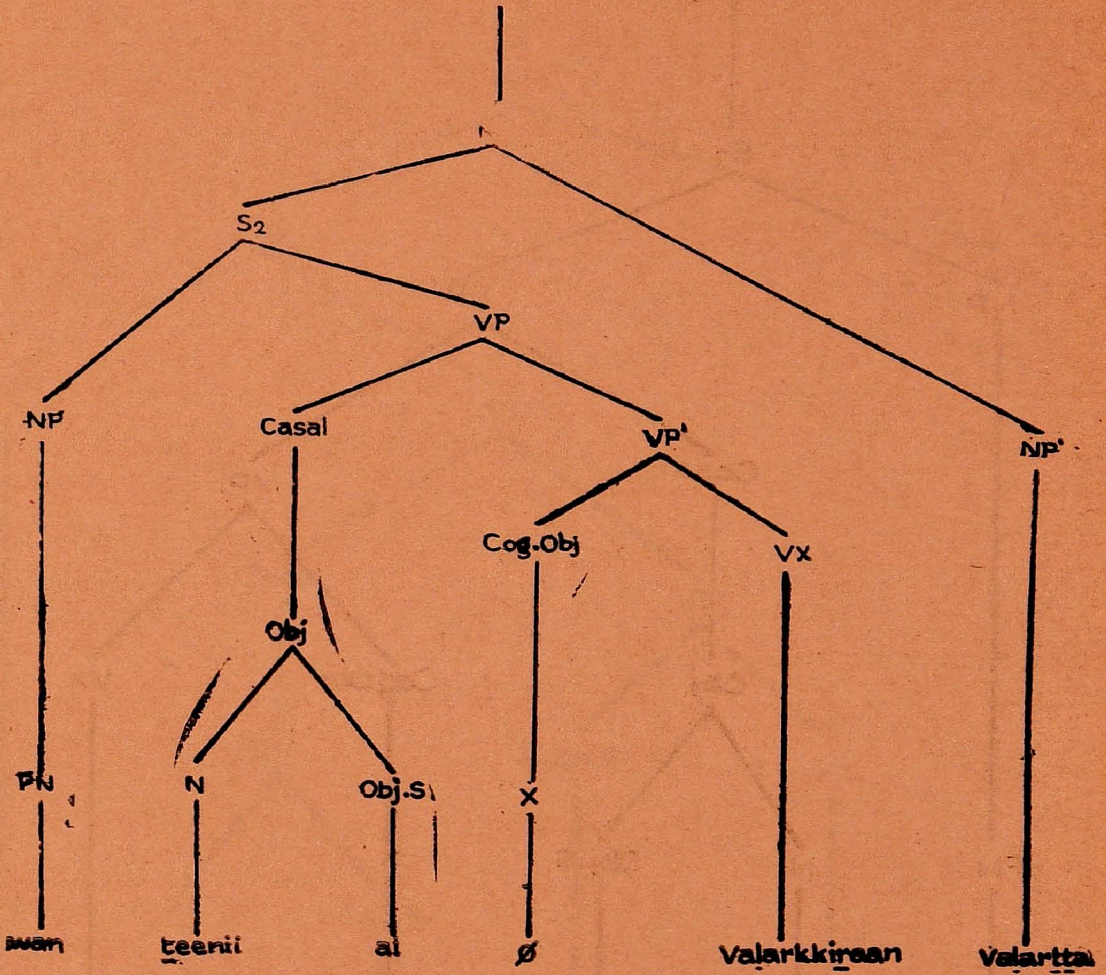
3) The realisation of cognate object is shown below.
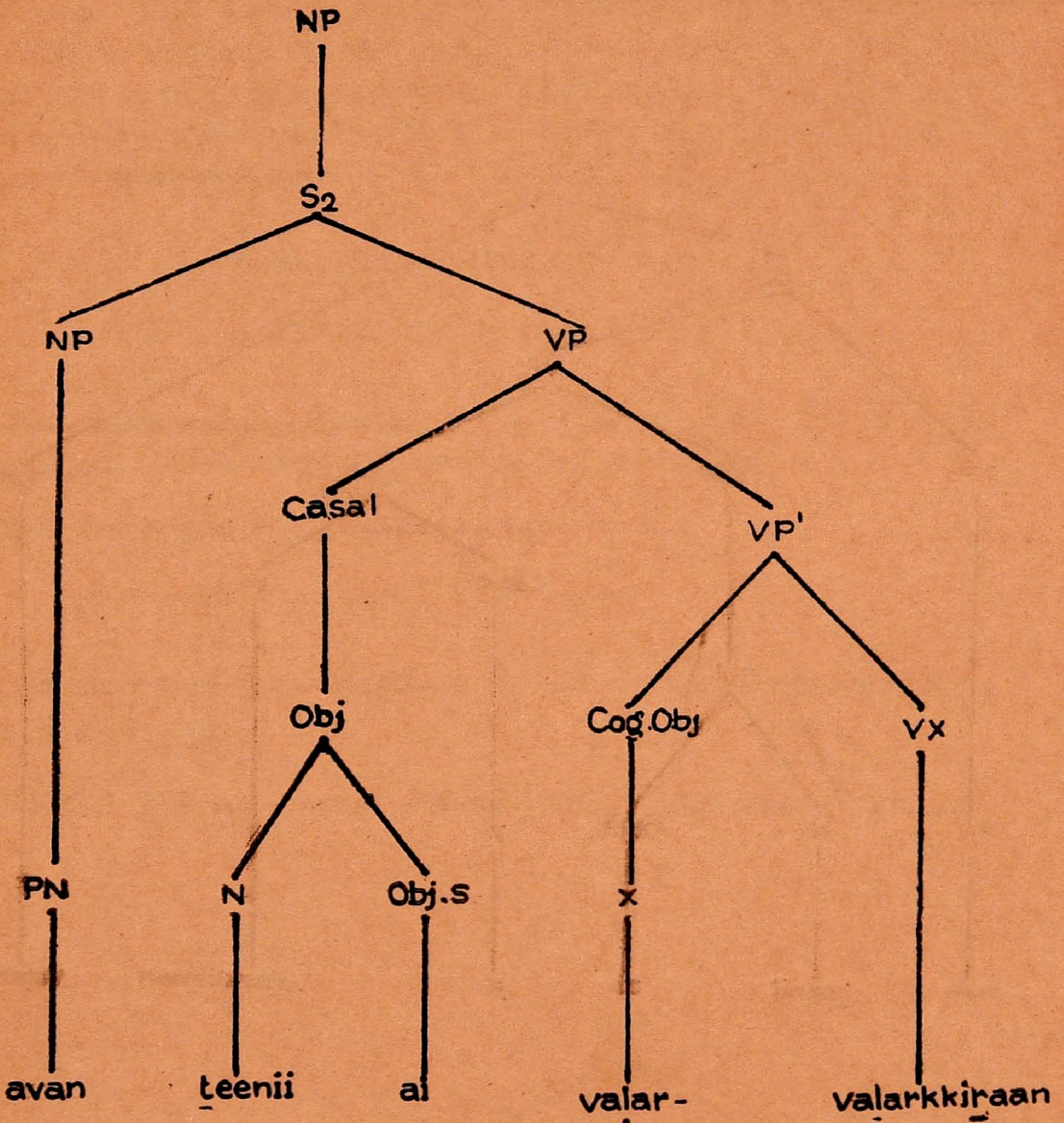
4) The nominalisation of cognate object is shown below.
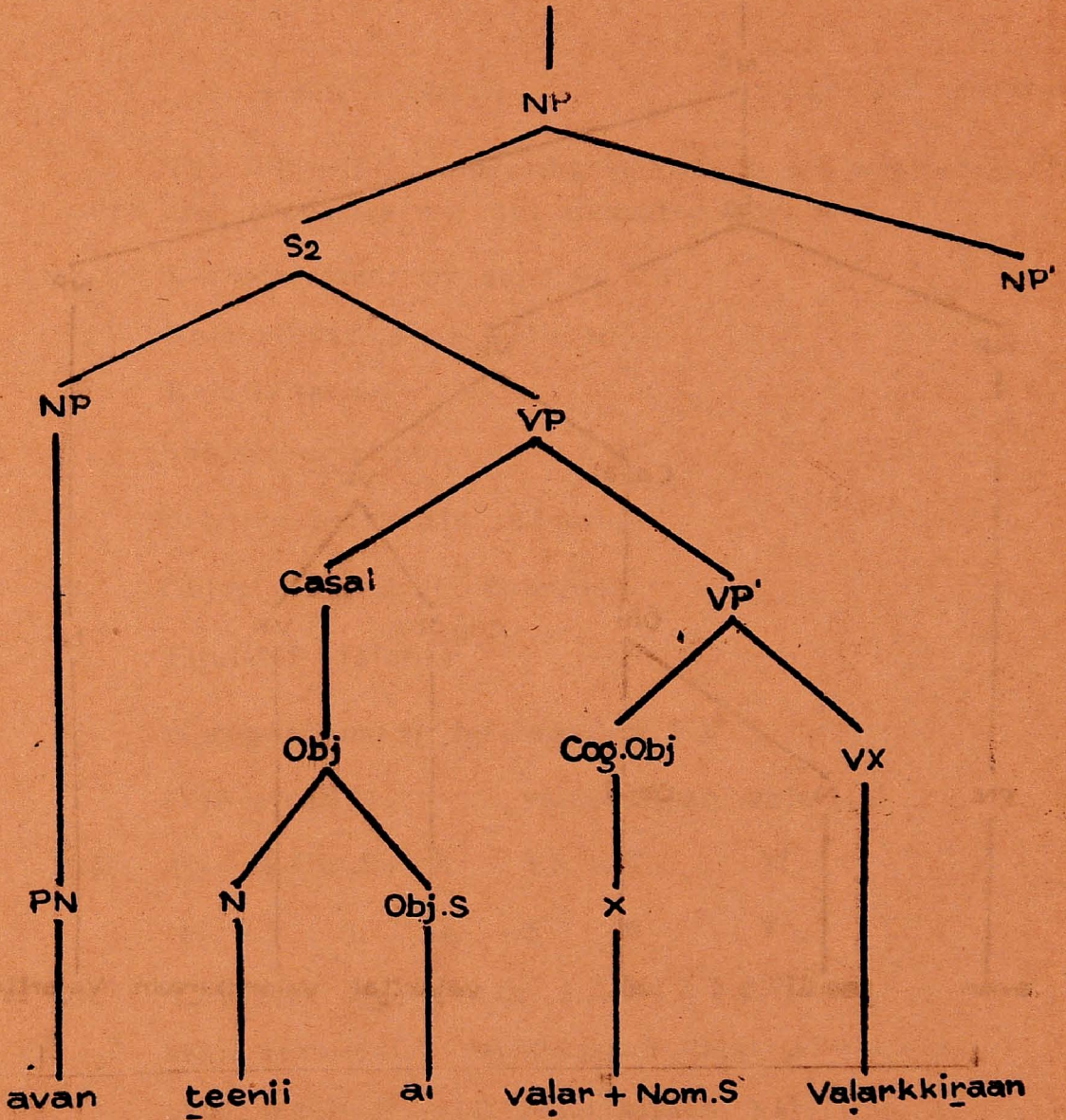
5) The derivation of the compound is further explained below.
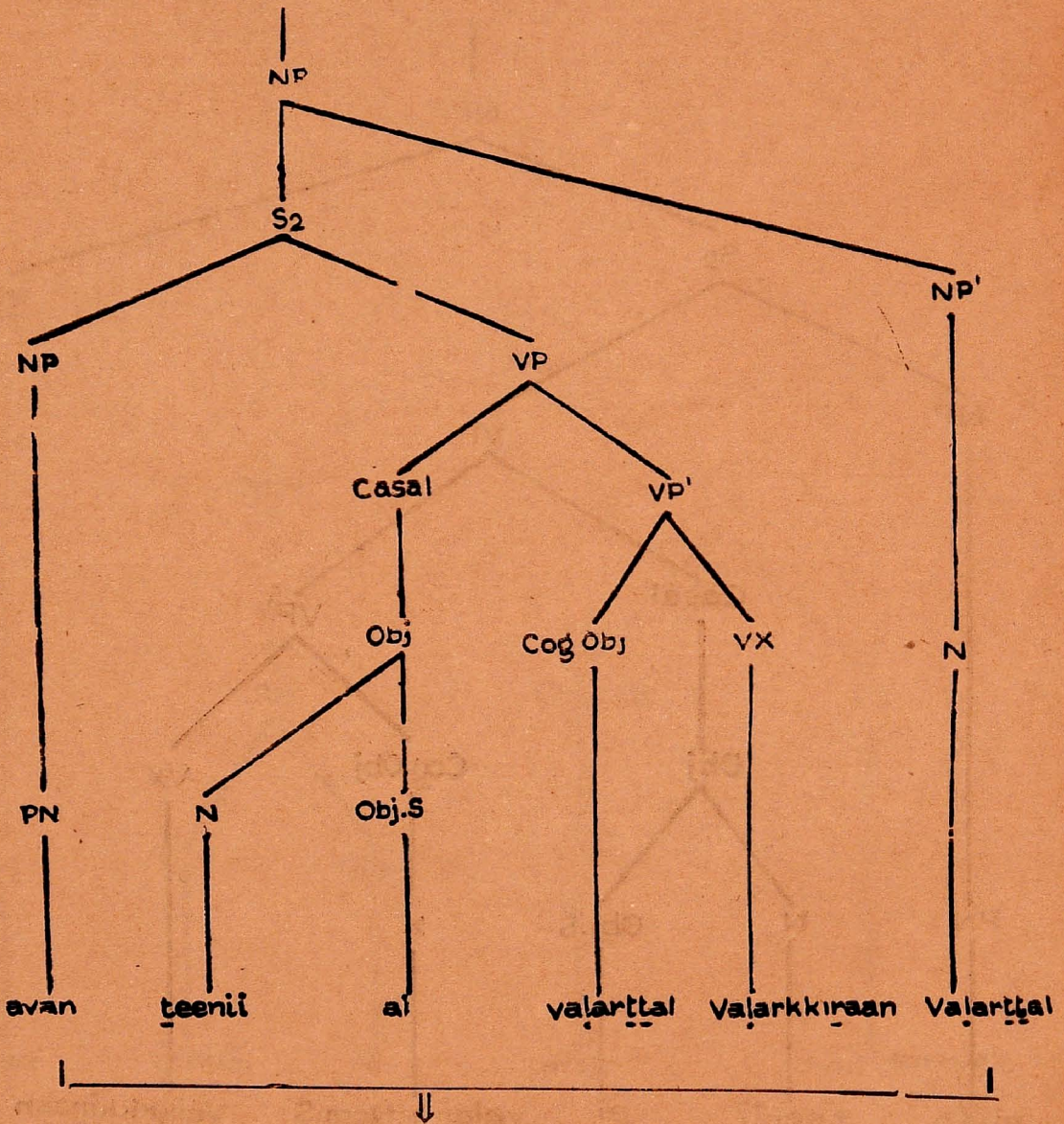
avan teeniiyai vaḷarkkiṟa vaḷarttaal ... Relativisation
vaḷarttal

avan teeniiyai vaḷarttal   ... RP reduction

teeniiyai vaḷarttal vaḷarttal   ... Subject deletion

ṭeenii vaḷarttal vaḷarttal   ... Obj.case deletion

$\Downarrow$
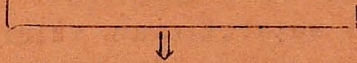
ṭeenii vaḷarttal   ... Equi-NP deletion

The following transformational rules are applied (a few rules and processes are not indicated above)

1.   X-replacement by copying VX

2.   Nominalisation of Verb root

3.   Relativisation

4.   Subject deletion

5.   Relative participle reduction

6.   Object case suffix deletion

7.   Equi-NP deletion

1. *X-replacement by copying VX*

avan ṭeeniiyai X vaḷarkkiṛaan vaḷarttal

SD: N- N-Obj.S- X   Vb + T-   N

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7

SC: 1 . . . . . . 7 === ⟹ 1 2 3 4 5 5 6 7

avan ṭeeniiyai X vaḷarkkiṛaan vaḷarttal === ⟹

avan ṭeeniiyai vaḷar vaḷarkkiṛaan vaḷarttal

(1 . . . . . 6 = constituent sentence; 7 = NP of matrix sentence)

2. *Nominalisation of the Verb-root*

avan ṭeeniiyai vaḷar- vaḷarkkiṛaan vaḷarttal

SD: N-   N-Obj.S- Vbr-   Vb-   N

   1   2   3   4   5   6

SC: 1 . . . . . . === ⟹ 1 2 3 4 + Nom.S 5 6

avan ṭeeniiyai vaḷar vaḷarkkiṟaan vaḷarttal   = = = ⇒

avan ṭeeniiyai vaḷarttal vaḷarkkiṟaan vaḷarttal

(Nom.S = Nominalisation suffix. valar + Nom.S   = = = ⇒
vaḷarttal   morphonemically)

3. Relativisation

avan ṭeeniiyai vaḷarttal vaḷarkkiṟaan vaḷarttal

SD: N–   N–obj.S–   N–   Vb–   N
  1   2 3   4   5   6

SC: 1 . . . . . 6 = = = ⇒ 1 2 3 4 5 + RP (where 4 = 6)

avan ṭeeniiyai vaḷarttal vaḷarkkiṟan vaḷarttal = = = ⇒

avan ṭeeniiyai vaḷarttaal vaḷarkkiṟa vaḷarttal

4. Subject deletion

avan ṭeeniiyai vaḷarttal vaḷarkkiṟa vaḷarttal

SD: N–   N–obj.S–   N–   Vb + RP–   N
  1   2 3   4   5 6   7

SC: 1 . . . . . 7 = = = ⇒ 2 3 4 5 6 7 (where 4 = 7)

avan ṭeeniiyai vaḷarttal vaḷarkkiṟa vaḷarttal   = = = ⇒

ṭeeniiyai vaḷarttal vaḷarkkiṟa vaḷarttal

5. Relative participle reduction

ṭeeniiyai vaḷarttal vaḷarkkiṟa vaḷarttal

SD: N–obj.S–   N–   Vb + RP–   N
  1   2   3   4 5   6

SC: 1 . . . . . . 6 = = = = ⇒ 1 2 3 6 (where 3 = 6)

ṭeeniiyai vaḷarṭṭal vaḷarkkiṟa vaḷarṭṭal = = =⟹

ṭeeniyai vaḷarṭṭal vaḷarṭṭal

6. Objective case suffix deletion

ṭeeniiyai vaḷarṭṭal vaḷarṭṭal

SD: N-obj.S-   N-   N

      1   2   3   4

SC: 1......4 = = = =⟹ 1 3 4 (where 3 = 4)

ṭeeniiyai vaḷarṭṭal vaḷarṭṭal = = = =⟹

ṭeenii vaḷarṭṭal

7. Equi-NP deletion

ṭeenii vaḷarṭṭal vaḷarṭṭal

SD: N-   N-   N

      1   2   3

SC: 1......3 = = = =⟹ 1 3

ṭeenii vaḷarṭṭal vaḷarṭṭal = = = =⟹

ṭeenii vaḷarṭṭal

2.3.3 Instrumental + Cognate Object

1.	arivaaḷ veṭṭu	"sickle cut"
2.	alaku-p-puuṭṭu	"pin lock"
		lit. "closing with a pin"
3.	kalleṟi	"stone throw"
4.	kaṇviiccu	"eye cast / sweep"
5.	uṭal uḷaippu	"physical labour"

6. caaṭṭai-aṭi   "whip lashing"

7. kaṭṭi-k-kuṭṭu   "knife-stab"

The above compounds show the relationship of "Instrument +
cognate object". The first member of the compound is the
instrument with which an action is done. The action is
denoted by the second constituent which is the nominalised
form of the source verb. As such it is treated, as explained
already, as the cognate object. This cognate object form is
realised by copying the source Verb root. The compound
is, sometimes, identified with the expression kallai eriṇtaan
"(someone) threw a stone". Here it is used as an object.
One can have a nominal expression like kallaal eri (-viluṇtatu)
"throw with stone" but not the expression kallai eri.
Hence it is treated here as really an instrumental rather
than an object. The deep structure posited for the above
type of compound is as follows

N(Subject) + N(Instrumental) + X + VX

(X = cognate object; VX = cognate object verb)

The compound 5 uṭal uḻaippu is taken up here for de-
monstrating the derivational process. The source sentence for
this compound is

5a, uṭalaal X uḻaikkiṟaan

Lit. "Someone is working with (his) body"

The underlying structure and the process of derivation
are explained below diagrammatically.

NP

S₂

NP'

Oruvan uṭalaal X uḷaikkiraar.
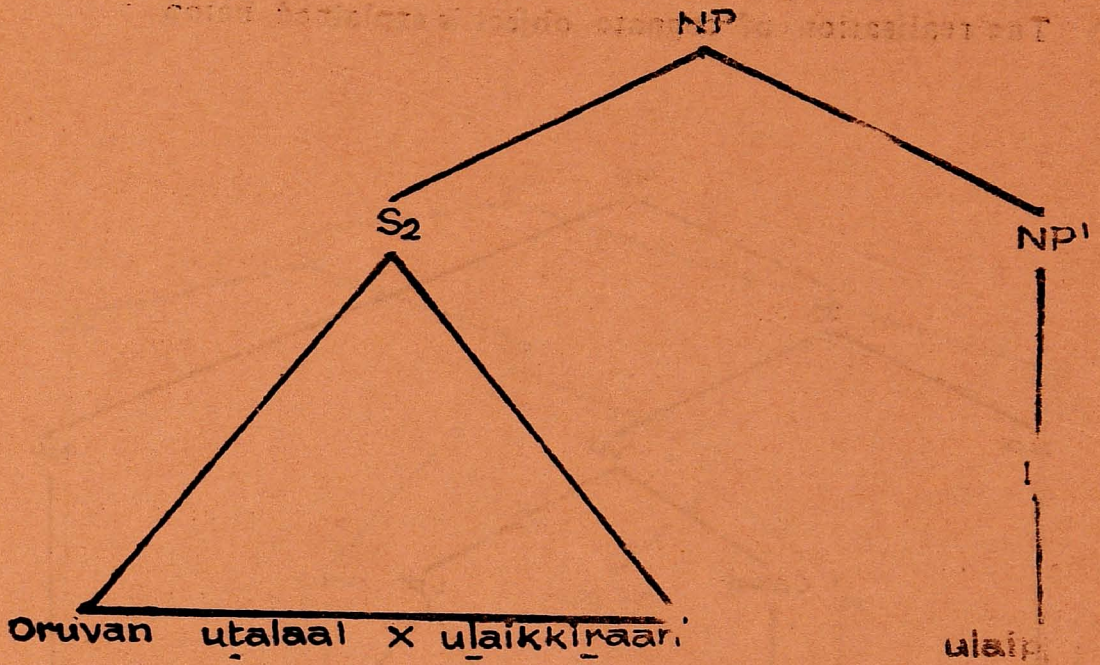
ulaip

1) The underlying of structure of S₂ is explained below.

NP

S₂

NP   VP   NP'

Casai   VP'

Cog.Obj   VX

N   N   Inst.S   X   N

Oruvan   uṭal   aal   ø   ulaikkiraan   ulaippu

2) The realisation of cognate object is explained below.


```
                              NP
                             /   \
                            /     \
                          S2       \
                         /  \        \
                        /    \        \
                      NP      VP       NP'
                       |     /  \        |
                       |  Casal  VP'     |
                       |    |    /  \     |
                       |  Inst. Cog.Obj Vx|
                       |   / \    |    |   |
                       N  N  Inst.S X   N  N
                       |  |    |   |    |   |
                    oruvan utal aal ulai- ulaikkiraan ulaippu
```
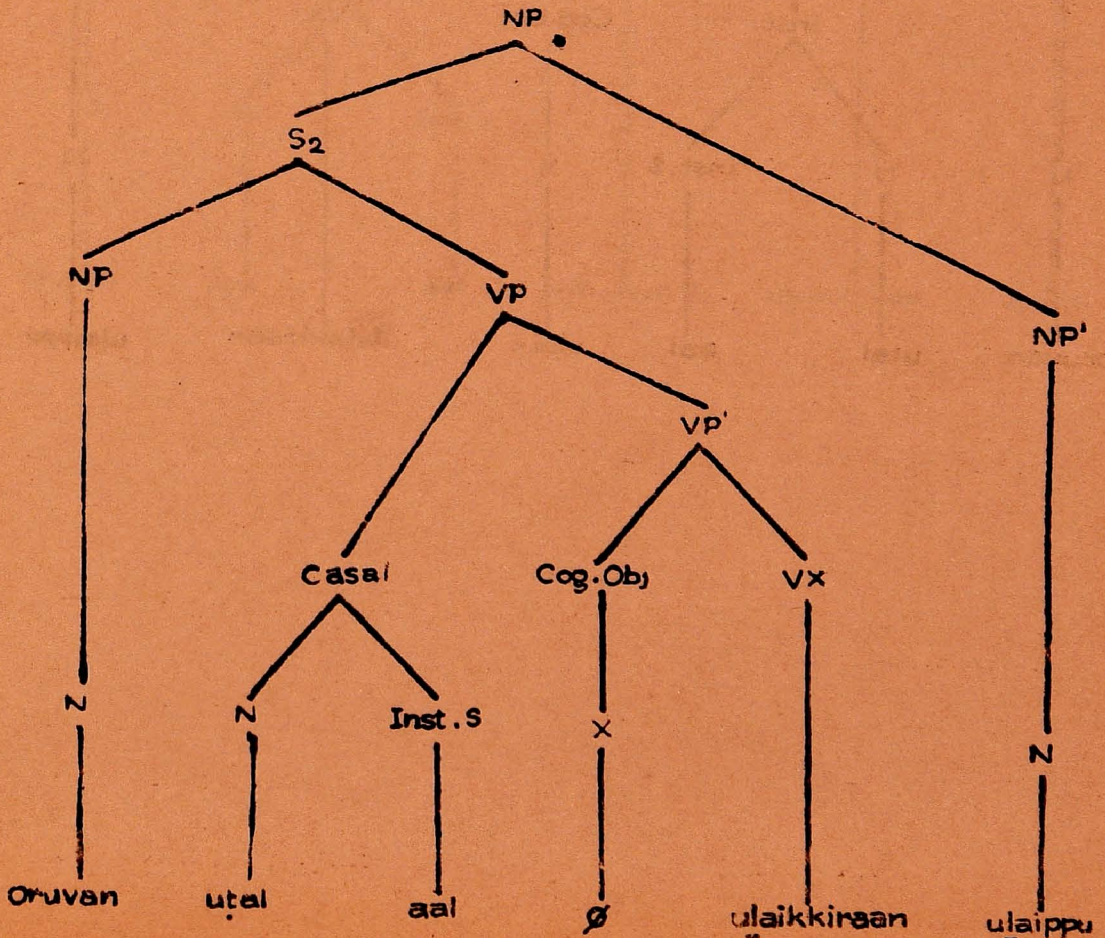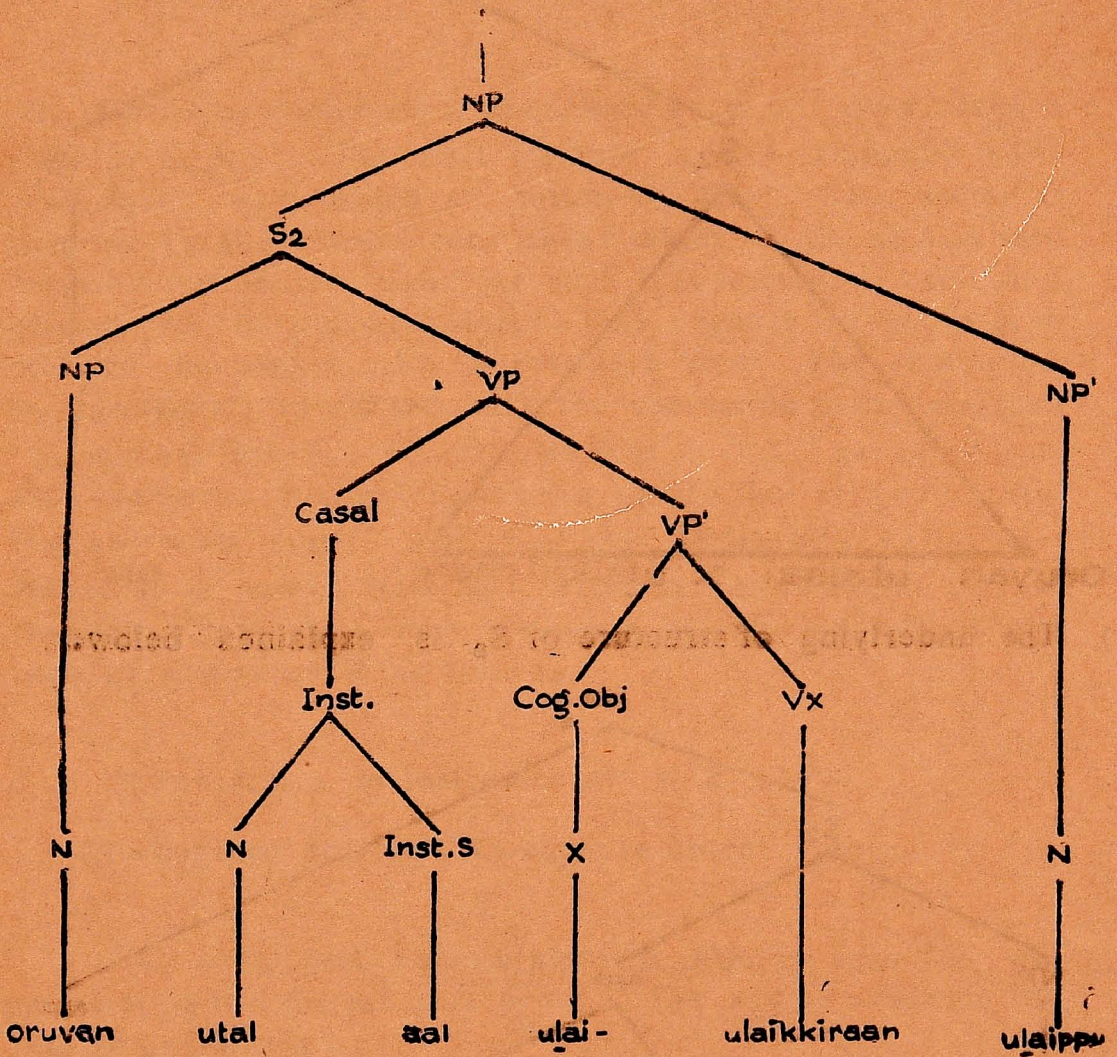
3) The nominalisation of cognate object is explained below.
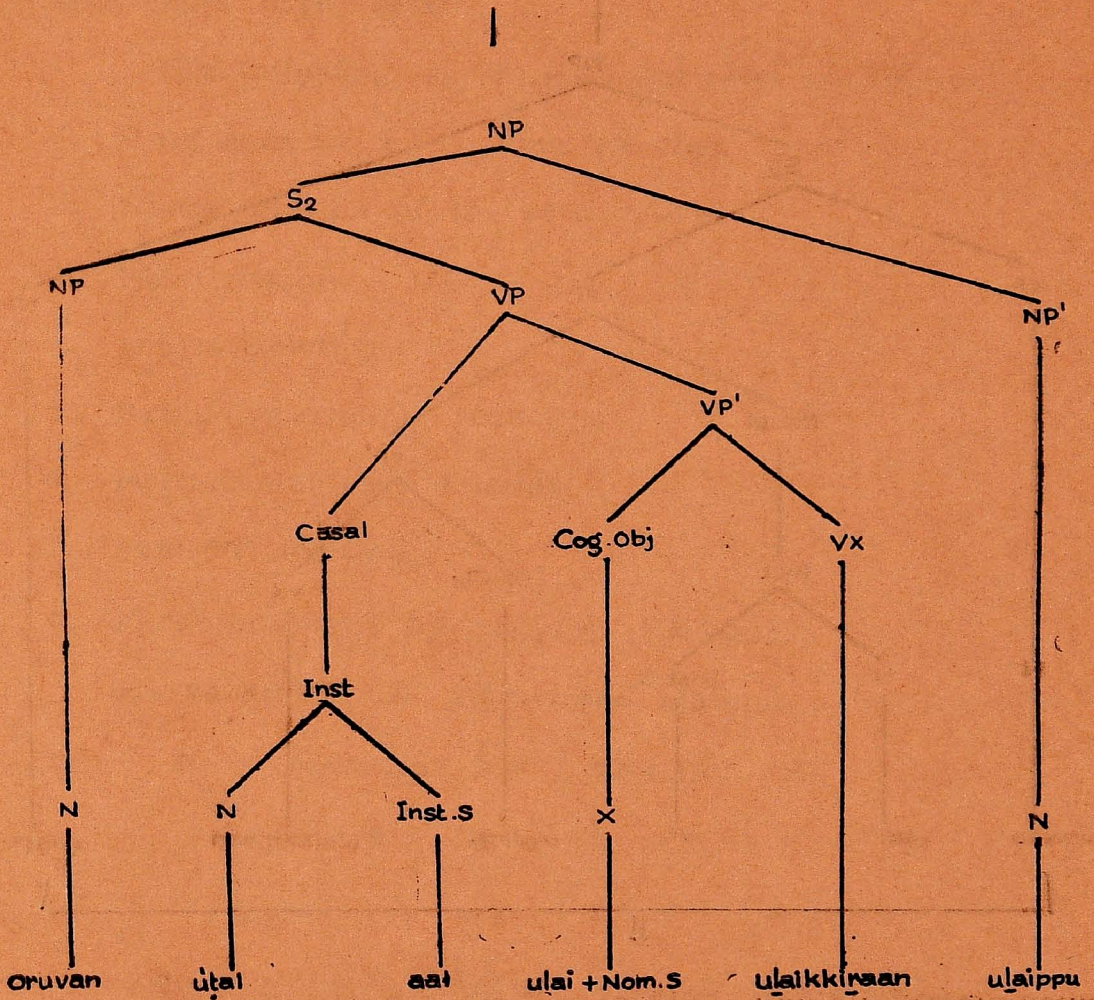
4) The derivation of the compound is explained below.
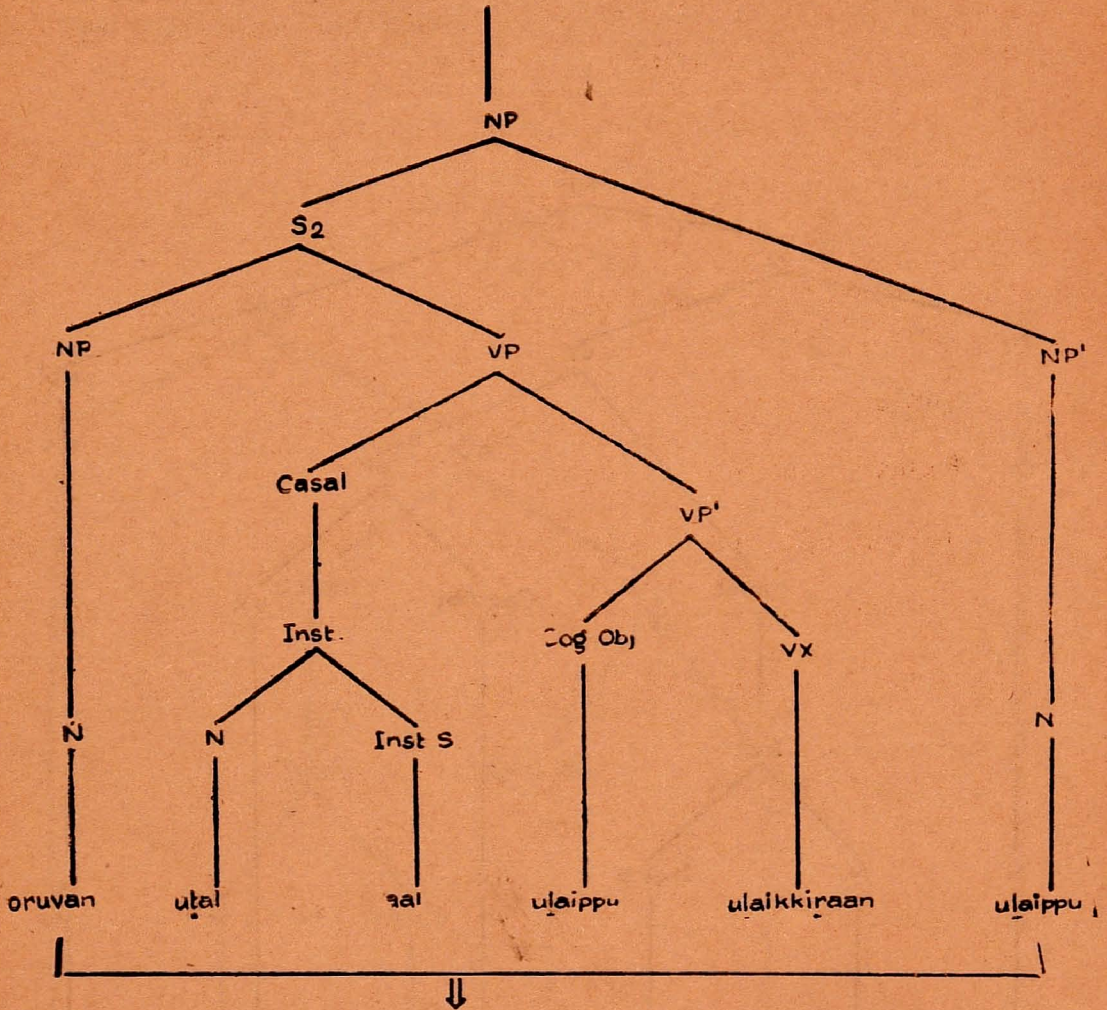
oruvan uṭalaal uḷaippu uḷaikkiṟa uḷaippu ..Relativisation

uṭalaal uḷaippu uḷaikkiṟa uḷaippu ..Subject deletion

uḷaippu uṭalaal uḷaippu ..Relative part.
reduction

uḷaippu uṭal uḷaippu ..Inst. suffix deletion

uṭal uḷaippu ..Equi-NP deletion

(The transformational rules applied in the initial level are not given here for want of space; but they could be seen below in full detail.)

The following transformational rules are applied.

1. X-replacement by copying VX root

2. Nominalisation of the verb root

3. Relativisation

4. Subject deletion

5. Relative participle reduction

6. Instrumental case deletion

7. Equi-NP deletion

1. X-replacement by copying VX root.

oruvan uṭalaal X uḷaikkiṟaan uḷaippu

SD: N-   N-Inst.S- X-   Vb+T-   N

        1   2   3   4   5   6   7

SC: 1........7 = = = =⇒ 1 2 3 4 5 5 6 7

oruvan uṭalaal X uḷaikkiṟan uḷapipu = = = =⇒

oruvan uṭalaal uḷai- uḷaikkiṟaan uḷaippu

(1........6 = constituent sentence; 7 = NP of the matrix sentence; X is replaced by copying the verb root VX)

2. Nominalisation of the verb root.

oruvan uṭalaal uḷai- uḷaikkiṟaan uḷaippu

SD: N-   N-Inst.S- Vbr-   Vb-   N

        1   2   3   4   5   6

SC: 1........6 = = = =⇒ 1 2 3 4 + Nom.S 5 6

oruvan uṭalaal uḷai– uḷaikkiṟaan uḷaippu = = =⇒

oruvan uṭalaal uḷaippu uḷaikkiṟaan uḷaippu

(Vbr = Verb root; Nominalising suffix; ulai + Nom.S = = =⇒

ulaippu morphophonemically)

3. Relativisation

oruvan uṭalaal uḷaippu uḷaikkiṟaan uḷaippu

SD: N–   N–Inst–S–   N–   Vb–   N

      1   2   3   4   5   6

SC: 1......6   = = = =⇒   1 2 3 4 5 + RP 6   (where 4 = 6)

oruvan uṭalaal uḷaippu uḷaikkiṟaan uḷaippu   = = = =⇒

oruvan uṭalaal uḷaippu uḷaikkiṟa uḷaippu

4. Subject deletion

oruvan uṭalaal uḷaippu uḷaikkira uḷaippu

SD: N–   N–Inst.S–   N–   Vb+RP–   N

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7

SC: 1......7   = = =⇒ 2 3 4 5 6 7 (where 4 = 7)

oruvan uṭalaal uḷaippu uḷaikkira uḷaippu = = = =⇒

uṭalaal uḷaippu uḷaikkira uḷaippu

5. Relative participle reduction

uṭalaal   uḷaippu   uḷaikkira   uḷaippu

SD: N–Inst.S–   N–   Vb+RP–   N

    1   2   3   4   5   6

SC; 1........6   = = =⇒ 1 2 3 6 (where 3 = 6)

uṭalaal uḷaippu uḷaikkiṟa uḷaippu = = = =⇒

uṭalaal uḷaippu uḷaippu

6, Insturmental case suffix deletion

uṭalaal uḷaippu uḷaippu

SD: N–Inst.S–   N–   N

    1 2   3   4

SC: 1 . . . . . 4 = = = =⇒ 1 3 4 (where 3 = 4)

uṭalaal uḷaippu uḷaippu = = =⇒

uṭal uḷaippu uḷaippu

7,   Equi-NP deletion

uṭal   uḷaippu   uḷaippu

SD : N–   N–   N

    1   2   3

SC ; 1 . . . . .3 = = =⇒ 1 3

uṭal uḷaippu uḷaippu = = =⇒

uṭal uḷaippu

The following compounds undergo morphophonemic

changes as shown below :

alaku + puuṭṭu   – – – –→   alaku–p–puṭṭu

kal + eṟi   – – – –→   kal–l–eṟi

caaṭṭai + aṭi   – – – –→   caaṭṭai–y–aṭi

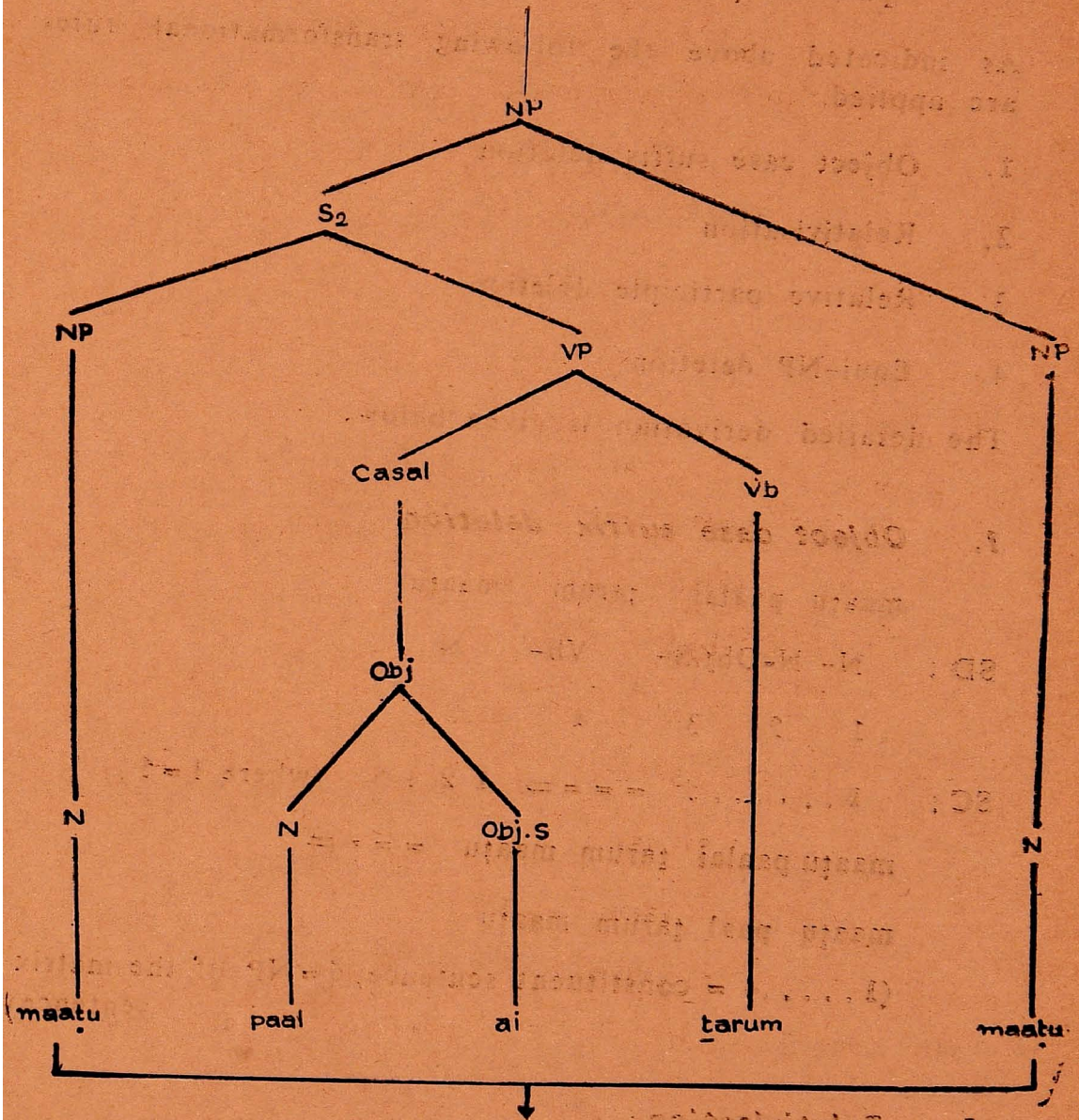kaṭṭi + kuṭṭu   – – – –→   kaṭṭi–k–kuṭṭu

2.4. Compounds in which the second member is Subject.

2.4.1. Object + Subject

Compound nouns which involve "Object + Subject" relationship are given below. These could be subdivided into several types based on the proper source verbs. It is also possible to subdivide them on the basis of syntactic relations. See discussion below.

A 1. punuku-p-puunai   "punuku cat"
   2. paal maaṭu   "miik-cow"
   3. tuukka maṭṭirai   "sleeping tablets"
   4. aaruṭal kaṭiṭam   "consolation letter"

B 1. maḷai-k-kuṟi   "rain sign"
   2. ellai-k-kooṭu   "blundary line"

C 1. aaṭṭiṭaiyan   "shephered"
                      (lit. goat-shepherd)

   2. paḷa viyaapaari   "fruit merchant"

This classification has to be made because sets A, B and C have different verbs in the source sentences. Set A will have eithersomething like 'ṭarum' or 'koṭukkum' "will give" as the source verb. Set B will have 'kaaṭṭum' "will show" and C1 will have 'meeykkiṟaan' or 'meeykkum' "will graze" (The latter aorist form is preferable) whilst C2. will have 'virkiraan' or 'virkum' "will sell". These source verbs are assigned according to the features of the subject word. As already stated a distinction on the basis of syntactic relations is also possible. For example B$_1$ and B$_2$ could be expanded as B.1.a. maḷayin kuṟi "The sign of rain" and B.2.a. ellaiyin kooṭu respectively but not set A like punukin puunai. There may be some more subsets like this coming under this pattern. But all of them will finally come under "Object + Subject" relationship. Since this will involve further larger analysis it is not attempted here and only a limited number of subtypes are given and discussed. For all these sets a common gram-matical deep structure viz., Noun(Subject) + Noun (Object) + Verb could be posited. The derivational processes of these sets of compounds will be expanded below with an illustration from set A viz., paal maaṭu. The source sentence for this will be maaṭu paalai ṭarum "The cow will give milk". The derivation is explained below.

Tree diagram with nodes:
NP → S₂, NP
S₂ → NP, VP
NP → N (maatu)
VP → Casal, Vb
Casal → Obj
Obj → N (paal), Obj.S (ai)
Vb → tarum
NP → N (maatu)

ma,aṭu paal ṭarum maaṭu .... **after obj.case suffix deletion**

⇓

maaṭu paal tarum maaṭu ... ,, **Relativisation**

⇓

maaṭu paal maaṭu ... ,, **Re.part.deletion**

⇓

paal maaṭu   ... ,, Equi-NP deletion

As indicated above the following transformational rules are applied.

1.   Object case suffix deletion

2.   Relativisation

3.   Relative participle deletion

4.   Equi–NP deletion

The detailed derivatian is given below.

1. *Object case suffix deletion*

maaṭu paalai   ṭarum   maaṭu

SD :   N– N-Obj.S–   Vb–   N

      1   2   3   4   5

SC :   1 . . . . . 5 $=== \Rightarrow$ 1 2 4 5   (where 1 = 5)

maaṭu paalai ṭarum maaṭu $=== \Rightarrow$

maaṭu paal ṭarum maaṭu

(1 . . . . .4 = constituent sentence; 5 = NP of the matrix
                       sentence)

2. *Relativisation*

maaṭu paal ṭarum maaṭu

SD : N–   N–   Vb–   N

     1   2   3   4

SC : 1 . . . . .4 $=== \Rightarrow$ 1 2 3 + RP 4 (where 1 = 4)

maaṭu paal ṭarum maaṭu $=== \Rightarrow$

maaṭu paal ṭarum maaṭu

3. Relative participle deletion

maaṭu paal ṭarum maaṭu

SD: N-   N-   Vb-   N

        1   2   3   4

SC: 1......4 $===\Rightarrow$ 1 2 4 (where 1 = 4)

maaṭu paal maaṭu $====\Rightarrow$

maaṭu paal maaṭu

4. Equi-NP deletion

maaṭu paal maaṭu

SD: N-   N-   N

        1   2   3

SC: 1......3 $===\Rightarrow$ 2 3

maaṭu paal maaṭu $====\Rightarrow$

paal maaṭu

2.4.2. Sociative + Subject

The following compounds have the grammatical relationship viz. "Sociative + Subject".

1. naaṭṭu-p-paṟṟu   "(Love towards the country)" "patriotism"

2. kalai -p-parru   "love towards arts"

3. viiṭṭu-p-paṟṟu   "desire towards mōkṣa or release"

4. taṟ kaaṭal   "love towards one self"

5. maaṭi viiṭu   "the house with the upstairs"

While tracing the source sentence one can assign two possible structures. Consider the following

1.a. parru ṇaaṭṭooṭu uṇṭu   ''There   is   love / attachment towards the country''

2.a. parru kalaiyooṭu uṇṭu   ''There is love towards the arts''

.a. parru viiṭṭooṭu uṇṭu   ''There   is attachment   towards mōkṣa or release''

4.a. kaaṭal ṭannooṭu uṇṭu   ''There is love towards oneself''

These are found to be with sociative casal relation. The second type of sentences are as follows:

1.b. parru ṇaaṭṭil uṇṭu   ''There is love / attachment in the country''

2.b. parru kalaiyil uṇṭu   ''There is love in the arts''

3.b. parru viiṭṭil uṇṭu   ''There is attachment in the release''

4.b. parru ṭannil /   ''There is love in oneself''
      ṭanniṭaṭṭu uṇṭu

4.b. may not be agreeable to some). In sentences 1.b. to (4.d. We find the sociative case marker ooṭu is substituted by the locative marker–il. Thus they seem to be semantically identical. But this is superficial and is only a suface level realisation.

This could be demonstrated with the following examples

A.   miin aarril uṇṭu   ''there is fish in the river''
B.   parru ṇaaṭṭil uṇṭu ''there is attachment in the country''
Applying the transfomational rule of relativisation one can get
A.1. <u>miin uḷḷa aaru</u> ''The river where the fish is''. But the same rule will produce B.1. <u>parru uḷḷa ṇaaṭu</u>. The country which has love'' which is ungrammatical and unacceptable This proves that though 1.a. to 4.a. and 1.b to 4.b look semantically identical They are really superficial surface level realisations. **Really   in   the   deeper   level we can   have   only**

the sociative case relation rather than the locative relationship. In other works the relativisation rule is applicable to real locative casal relation and not to a superficial one. This can be again demonstrated with "question of location raising" rule also. If this is applied to sentence A we get the answer A.2 which is really A.

A. (a) miin eṅkee uṇṭu? "where is the fish?"

The answer is = A.2. (A) <u>miin aarril uṇṭu</u> "The fish is in the river". When the same question is applied to sentence B. we get a reply which is ungrammatical and unacceptable. B. (a) paṟṟu eṅkee uṇṭu? "Where is the attachment?" The reply will be B.2. "<u>paṟṟu ṉaaṭṭil uṇṭu</u> which mean the attachment is in the country (literally) which is not acceptable. It is clear now that the deeper sentence has only the sociative relation and one can posit the following underlying syntactic structure:

N(Subject) + N(Sociative) + uṇṭu

Accordingly the derivation of compound <u>naaṭṭu-p-paṟṟu</u> is demonstrated below with tree diagram etc. The following tree diagram explain the underlying phrase marker and the NP of the matrix sentence.
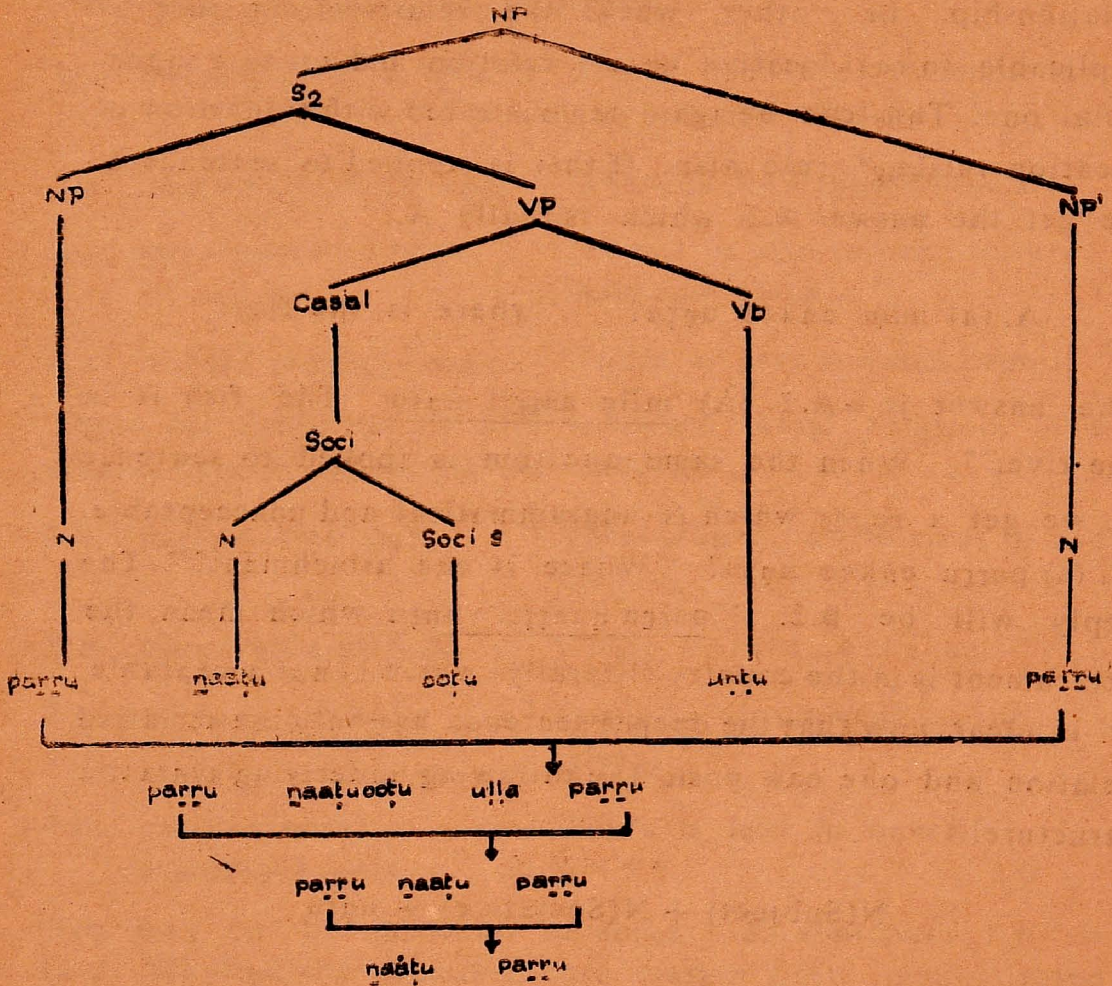
Transformational rules required to derive the compounds are as follows.

1. Relativisation

2. Relative participle reduction

3. Sociative case deletion

4. Equi–NP deletion

The detailed derivation is given below.

1. Reljativisation

parru ṇaaṭu ooṭu uṇṭu parru

SD: N-   N-   Soc.S-   Vb-   N

        1   2   3   4   5

SC: 1 . . . 5 $= = = \Rightarrow$ 1 2 3 4 + RP 5 (where 1 = 5)

parru ṇaaṭu ooṭu uṇṭu parru $= = = \Rightarrow$

parru ṇaṭu ooṭu uḷḷa parru

(1 . . . . . 4 = Constituent sentence; 5 = NP of the matrix sentence)

2. Relative participle reduction

parru ṇaaṭu ooṭu uḷḷa   parru

SD: N-   N-   Soc.S-   Vb+RP   N

      1   2   3   4   5   6

SC: 1 . . . . 6 $= = = \Rightarrow$ 1 2 3 6 (where 1-6)

parru ṇaaṭu ooṭu uḷḷa parru $= = = \Rightarrow$)

parru ṇaaṭu ooṭu parru

3. Sociative Case suffix deletion

parru ṇaaṭu   ooṭu   parru

SD: N-   N-   Soc.S-   N

      1   2   3   4

SC: 1 . . . . . . 4 $= = = = \Rightarrow$ 1 2 4 (where 1 = 4)

parru ṇaaṭu ooṭu parru $= = = \Rightarrow$

parru ṇaaṭu parru

4. Equi-NP deletion

parru ŋaaṭu parru

SD: N-   N-   N

        1   2   3

SC: 1......3 = = = =$\Rightarrow$ 2 3

parru ŋaaṭu parru = = =$\Rightarrow$

naaṭu parru

ŋaaṭu + parru = = =$\Rightarrow$ ŋaaṭṭu-p-parru morphophonemi-
cally

Similarly the following also will undergo morphophonemic
changes.

kalai + parru   = = =$\Rightarrow$ kalai-p-parru

viiṭu + parru   = = =$\Rightarrow$ viiṭṭu-p-parru

ṭan + kaaṭal   = = =$\Rightarrow$ ṭaṛkaaṭal

2.4.3 Dative + Subject

Before discussing the compounds which have "Dative +
Subject" relationship we may deal with briefly the constru-
ctions where the dative case suffix–ku is used. An attempt is
being made here to point out the complexities involved in deal-
ing with surface constructions which have this suffix. Various
underlying relations are expressed with the dative suffix in the
surface level. However it should be pointed out here that no de-
tailed analysis has been made regarding this.

1.   ŋaan uurukku-p-pookiṛeen

      ''I am going to the village''

Here–ku represents the relation ''directional''

2. ŋaan avarukku-p-paṇattai-k-koṭuṭṭeen

    "I gave him money"

Here an "Object" is also involved.

3. aṭarku iṭu periyaṭu "This is bigger than that"

The concept of "comparison" is involved here.

4. ivan en aṭṭaikku makan "He is my aunt's son"

In this case "genitive"

5. inkee vaaṭakaikku viiṭu kiṭaiakkum

    "Here a house is available for rent"

6. iṭai unakku vaankineen "I bought this for you"

7. yaanai-k-ku-ṭ-ṭaṇtam uṇṭu "The elephant has tusk"

Here a " possessive" relationship is involved".

8. iṭai avarukkaaka vaankineen

    "I bought this on behalf of him"

9. katti palam veṭṭuvaṭarku

    "There is the knife to cut fruits".

The relationship involved here is "purposive"

Here compounds which have "dative+subject" relation-
ship in the deeper level alone are dealt with Superficially
they seem to possess the genitive-possessive relationship.
For example teel koṭukku "The sting of the scorpion" can
be traced to the following possible source sentences.

1. ṭeeḻukku-k-koṭukku uṇṭu

    "There is sting for the scorpion"

2. ṭeeḻ koṭukkai uṭaiyaṭu

    "The scorpion is that which has the sting"

3. iṭu ṭeeḻinuṭaiya koṭukku aakum

    "This is scorpion's sting"

Sentence 1 contains the dative suffix -ku whereas (3) con-
tains the genitive—possessive -in uṭaiya. In (2) we find
the relationship of subject + object with reference to ṭeeḻ
koṭukku. Thus the compound becomes ambiguous. As it will
be shown below that this ambiguity is only superficial and
the deep structure should be treated as containing the dative.
Sentence (1) can be relativised into ṭeeḻukku uḷḷa koṭukku
whereas (2) cannot be subjected to relativisation. The realisation
*ṭeeḻ uḷḷa koṭukku is ungrammatical and unaccepable·
Similarly sentence (3) also cannot be relativised like (2).
Really speaking the sentence (3) is only an intermediary stage
in the process of derivation. In this way a deeper aṇaysis
of the construction reveals the real syntactic relationship
found between the constituents of the compound and thus
the superficial ambiguity is also resolved. Accordingly we
will treat the compound ṭeeḻ koṭukku as showing really the
"dative + subject" relation and posit the deep syntactic
structnre as N(Subject) + N(dative)+Verb. The following
compounds have such relation.

A. ṭeeḻ koṭukku   "scorpion"

B. puli-p-pal   "the tooth of the tiger"

C. yaanai-k-kompu   "the tusk of the elephant"·

D. muṭṭai-y-ooṭu   "egg-shell"

E.   veṅkaaya-t-tɔɔl   "onion-skin"

F.   teer-c-cakkaram   "chariot wheel"

The derivation on of these compounds is demonstrated below
with the example teel kotukku. Accrodingly the underling phrase
marker for the source sentence (i) is explained below in the
form of a tree diagram. The NP of the matrix sentence is also
marked.
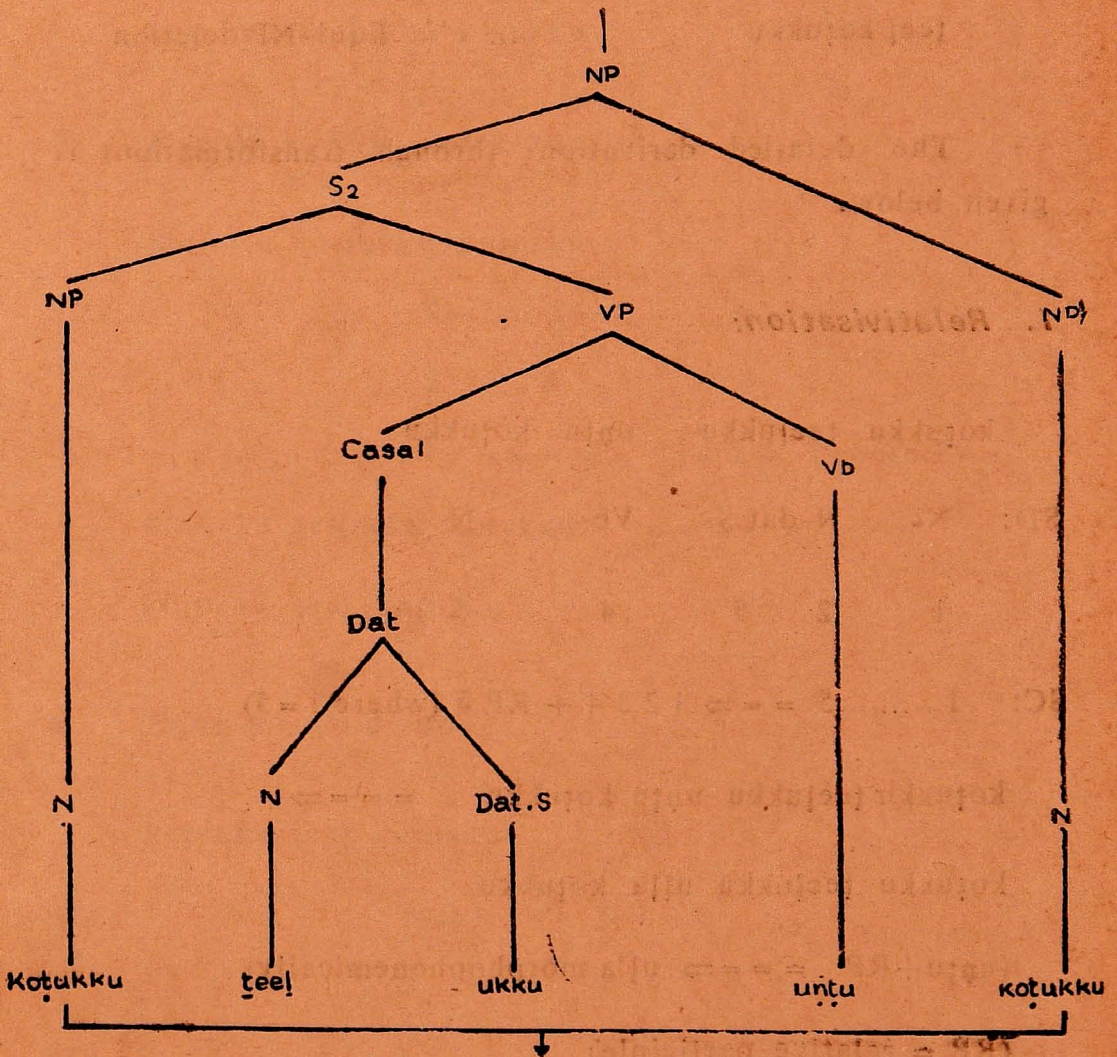
koṭukku teeḷukku uḷḷa koṭukku . . .after relativisaticn

⇓
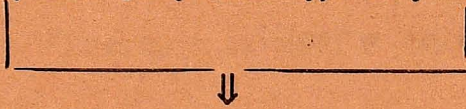
koṭukku teeḷukku koṭukku . . . '' rel.part. deletion

⇓
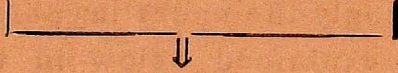
koṭukku teeḷ kotukku . . . '' dat.suffix deletion.

⇓
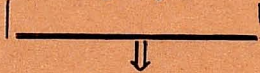
teeḷ koṭukku . . . '' Equi–NP deletion

The detailed derivation through transformations is given below.

1. Relativisation:

koṭukku teeḷukku uṇṭu koṭukku

SD: N–   N–dat.S–   Vb–   N

1   2   3   4   5

SC: 1.........5 = =⇒ 1 2 3 4 + RP 5 (where 1 = 5)

koṭukku teeḷukku uṇṭu koṭukku   = = =⇒

koṭukku teeḷukku uḷḷa koṭukku

(uṇṭu+RP = = =⇒ uḷḷa morphophonemically)

(RP = relative participle)

(1......4 = Constituent sentence; 5 = NP of the matrix sentence)

2. *Relative participle reduction*

koṭukku ṭeeḷukku uḷḷa koṭukku

SD: N—   N—dat.S—   Vb+RP—   N

            1   2   3   4   5   6

SC: 1 . . . . . . 6 = = = => 1 2 3 6 (where 1 = 6)

koṭukku ṭeeḷukku uḷḷa koṭukku

koṭukku ṭeeḷukku koṭukku

3. *Dative suffix deletion*

koṭukku ṭeeḷukku koṭukku

SD: N—   N—Dat.S—   N

           1   2   3   4

SC: 1 . . . . 4 = = = => 1 2 4 (where 1 = 4)

koṭukku ṭeḷḷukku kotukku   = = = =>

koṭukku ṭeeḷ koṭukku

4. *Equi-Np deletion*

koṭukku ṭeeḷ koṭukku

SD: N—   N—   N

           1   2   3

SC: 1 . . . . 3 = = = => 2 3

koṭukku ṭeeḷ koṭukku   = = = =>

ṭeeḷ koṭukku

Some compoudds of this type will be derived after applying the proper morphophonemic rules.

Eg: yaannai + kompu   ———>   yaanai-k-kombu

        puli + pal   ———>   puli-p-pal

        muṭṭai + ooṭu   ———>   muṭṭai-y-ooṭu

        venkaayam + tool   ———>   venkaaya-ṭ-ṭool

        ṭeer + cakkaram   ———>   ṭeer-c-cakkaram

2.4.4.   Ablative + Subject:

1.   kuḷaay-ṭ-ṭaṇṇiir   "tap water" (lit "water from the tap)

2.   vaan maḷai   "rains" (lit. rains from the sky)

3.   tooṭṭa (ṭṭu)-k-kaay "vegetable" (lit. vegetable from the garden)

The above compounds have "ablative + subject" relationship among the constituents. The following source sentences could be posited for the above compounds.

1.a. ṭaṇṇiir kuḷaayiliruṇṭu varukiṟaṭu
    "The water is coming from the tap"

2.a. maḷai vaaniliruṇṭu varukiṟaṭu
    "The rain comes from the sky"

3.a. kaay tooṭṭattiliruṇṭu varukiṟaṭu
    "The vegetable comes from the garden"

Thus these can be traced to a deep structure viz.,

N(Subject) + N (ablative) + Verb

As in other cases the derivation is explained with the following tree diagram explaining the underlying structure of the constituent sentence and the NP of the matrix sentence.
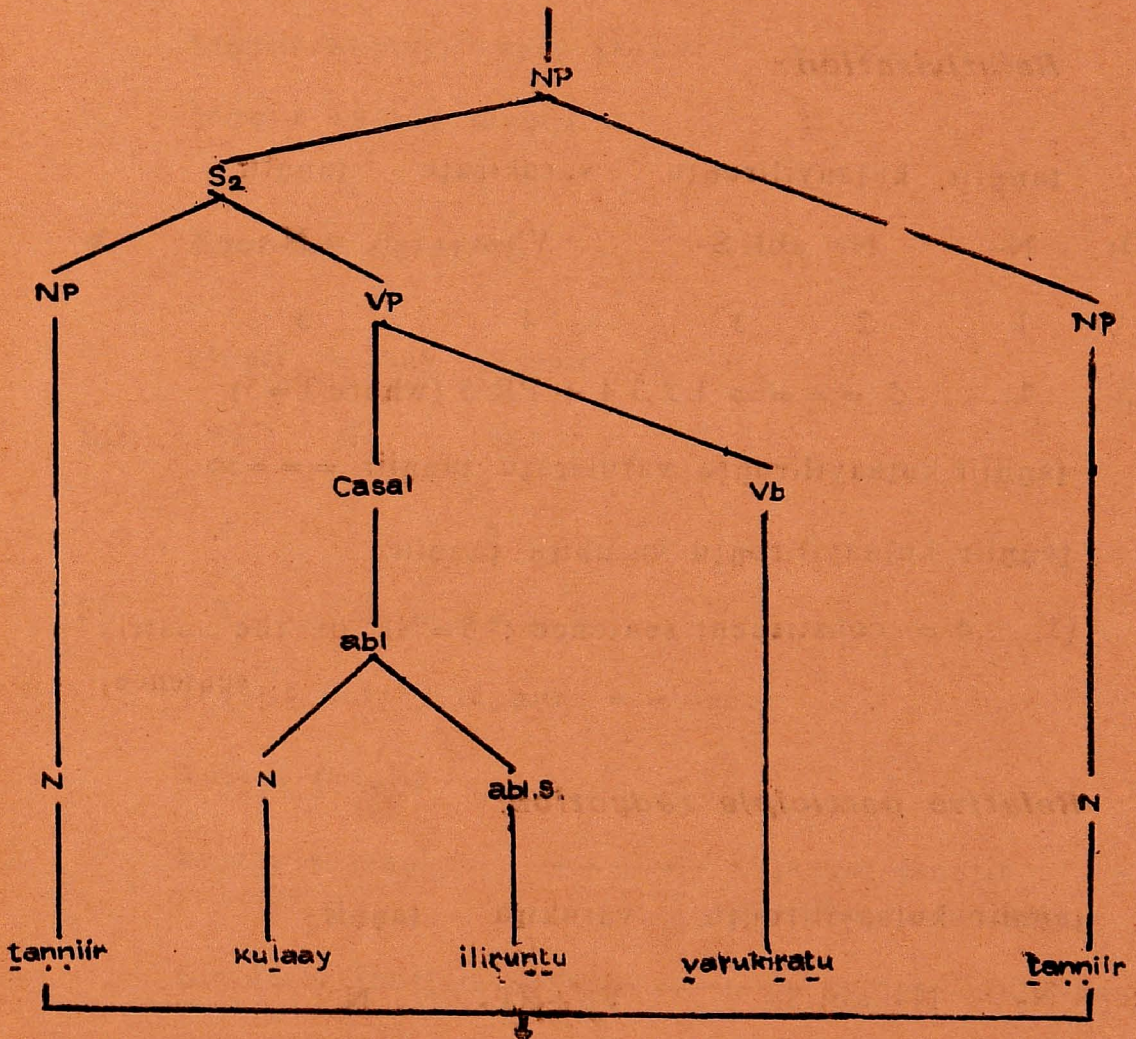
taṇṇiir kuḷaayiliruṇtu varukiṟa taṇṇiir . . after Relativi-
sation

taṇṇiir   kuḷaayiliruṇtu   taṇṇiir   . .   " Rel.part.
deletion

tanniir kulaay tanniir   after " abl.suffix
   |_____| deletion
       ⇓

kulaay tanniir   .. " Equi-NP
                                         deletion

The detailed explanation is given below.

1. *Relativisation:*

tanniir kulaayiliruntu   varukiratu   tanniir

SD: N–   N– abl. S–   Vb–   N

        1   2   3   4   5

SC: 1.........5 = = =⇒ 1 2 3 4 + PR 5 (where 1 = 5)

tanniir kulaayiliruntu varukiratu tanniir = = =⇒

tanniir kulaayiliruntu varukira tanniir

(1......4 = constituent sentence ; 5 = NP of the matrix
                                         sentence)

2. *Relative participle reduction:*

tanniir kulaayiliruntu   varukira   tannir

SD: N–   N– abl.S–   Vb+RP–   N

        1   2   3   4   5   6

SC: 1.........6 = = =⇒ 1 2 3 6 (where 1 = 6)

tanniir kulaayiliruntu varukira tanniir = = =⇒

tanniir kulaayiliruntu tanniir

3.   Ablative suffix deletion

taṇṇiir kuḷaayiliruṇtu taṇṇiir

SD: N—   N—   abl.S—   N

     1   2   3   4

SC: 1.....4 $===\Rightarrow$ 1 2 3   (where 1 = 4)

taṇṇiir kuḷaayiliruṇtu taṇṇiir $===\Rightarrow$

taṇṇiir kuḷaay taṇṇiir

4.   Equi–NP deletion

taṇṇir kuḷaay taṇṇiir

SD: N—   N—   N

     1   2   3

SC: 1....3 $===\Rightarrow$ 2 3

taṇṇiir kuḷaay taṇṇiir $===\Rightarrow$

kuḷaay taṇṇiir

kaḷaay + taṇṇiir $———\rightarrow$ kuḷaay-t-taṇṇiir
                                              morphophoemically.

Similarly tooṭṭam + kaay $———\Rightarrow$ tooṭṭa (ttu)k-kaay

2.4.5.   Locative + Subject

One of the productive patterns of compounling possess a "locative + subject" relationship. Consider the following examples.

1. maḷai-y-aaṭu "mountain ram"

2. kaṭal miin "sea fish"

3. pakkaṭṭu viiṭu "next house"

4. kaaṭṭu yaanai "jungle elephant"

These compounds correspond to the following expressions :

1.a. malaiyil aaṭu "ram in the mountain"

2.a. kaṭalil miin "fish in the sea"

3.a. pakkaṭṭil viiṭu "the house nearby"

4.a. kaaṭṭil yaanai "the elephant in the jungle"

Thus the first constituents of the above compounds express the location where something is. The second constituent functions here as the subject. The following sentences can be taken as source sentences for 1 to 4 respectively.

1.b. aaṭu malaiyil irukkiṛatu "the ram is in the mountain"

2.b. miin kaṭalil irukkiṛatu "the fish is in the sea"

3.b. viiṭu pakkaṭṭil irukkiṛatu "the house is nearby"

4.b. yaanai kaaṭṭil irukkiṛatu "the elephant is in the jungle"

It is also possible to posit other verbs like uḷ "to be" or vaaḷ "to live" instead of iru. Accordingly we get

1.c. aaṭu malaiyil uḷḷaṭu   "the ram is in the mountain"

2.c. miin kaṭalil uḷḷaṭu   "the fish is in the sea"

3.c. viiṭu pakkaṭṭil uḷḷatu   "the house is in nearby"

4.c. yaanai kaaṭṭil uḷḷaṭu   "the elepeant is in the jungle"

But the verb "vaaḷ" can occur with all the above except 3(c). Thus the verbs uḷ and iru are acceptable with all the constituents under consideration which are locatives. But the verb vaaḷ is acceptable only with yaanai. aaṭu and mii and not with the other noun viiṭu. It seems that there are some restrictions in the selection of the verbs and the corresponding nouns. A feature (+animate) seems to be the reason, for, the nouns yaanai, aaṭu and miin which possess this feature, admit the erbv vaaḷ. Whereas the other noun viiṭu has got the feature (+inanimate) and because of which it does not permit the verb vaaḷ to occur together. An animate object is movable whereas the inanimate one cannot. In this way compounds could be generated with source sentences containing suitable verbs. But for explanatory purposes an uniform derivational process is desirable. As already pointed out it is possible to derive all the above compounds with a common or generalised verb like uḷ or iru.

The deep structure of the compound noun kaṭal miin, its surface structure realisation through the intermediary stages are all given below in the form of a tree diagram. The deep syntactic structure for all the sentences could be taken as

N(Subject) + N(Locative) + Verb

The source sentence for the compound kaṭal miin is

2.d.   miin kaṭalil vaaḷkiṟaṭu.
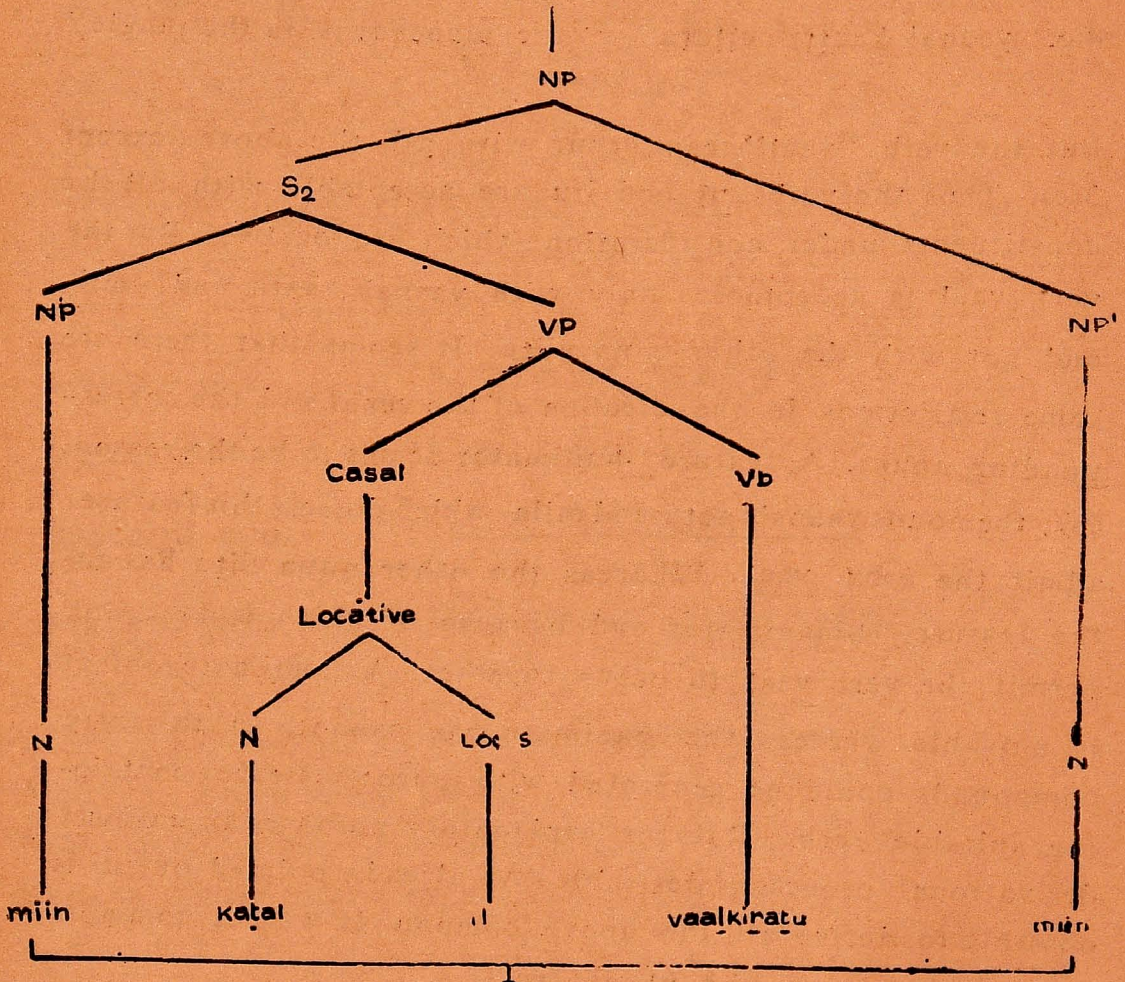
miin kaṭalil vaaḷkiṟa miin   . . . after Relativisation

⇓

miin kaṭalil miin   . . . „ Rel.Part.deletion

⇓

miin Kaṭal miin   . . . „ Loc.suffix.deletio

⇓

kaṭal miin   . . . ,. Equi-NP deletion

The detailed derivation is given below

1. Relativisation

    miin katalil vaalkirartu miin

SD: N– N–Loc.S– Vb–   N–

      1   2   3   4   5

SC: 1 . . 5 = = =⟹ 1 2 3 4 + RP 5 (where 1 = 5)

    miin katalil vaalkiratu miin = = = =⟹

    miin katalil vaalkira miin

    (1 . . . 4 = constituent sentence; 5 = NP of the matrix sentence)

2. Relative Participle deletion

    miin katalil   vaalkira   miin

SD: N– N–Loc.S– Vb+RP–   N

      1   2   3   4   5   6

SC: 1 . . . 6 = = =⟹ 1 2 3 6 (where 1 = 6)

    miin katalil vaalkira miin = = =⟹

    miin katalil miin

3. Locative case suffix deletion

    miin katalil   miin

SD   N– N–Loc.S– N

     1   2   3   4

SC: 1 . . . 4 = = =⟹ 1 2 4 (where 1 = 4)

miin kaṭalil miin $= = = \Rightarrow$

miin kaṭal miin

4. Equi-NP deletion

miin kaṭal miin

SD: N-   N-   N

    1   2   3

SC: 1 . . . . 3 $= = = = \Rightarrow$ 2 3

miin kaṭal miin $= = = \Rightarrow$

kaṭal miin.

2.4.6. Temporal + Subject

There is a set of compounds which have the "temporal + Subject" relationship between their constituents. The first member of the compound denotes the time of the action done by the subject. The second member represents the subject. Consider the following.

1.   kaaḷai veyyil   "morning sunshine"

2.   anti manṭaarai   "manṭaarai (flower) which blooms in the evening"

3.   paruva maḷai   "seasonal rains" (rains which come in proper season)

4.   caama-k-kooḷi   "the cock which crows before dawn"

One can posit appropriate source sentences taking into consideration the specific features of the head word— This has to be done because the source verbs are almost decided or dictated by the head nouns. Ofcourse we can have synomynous verbs associated with the semantic aspect of the nouns. Nouns like veyyil will have aṭikkum; maṉtaarai can have either arumpum "will bud" or puukkum "will bloom" The following will be the source sentence for the above compounds.

1.a. veyyil kaalaiyil aṭikkum

"The sun will shine in the morning" (lit. the sun-shine will beat in the morning)

2.a. maṉtaarai aṉtiyil puukkum

"The mantaarai (flower) will bloom in the evening" (twilight)

3.a. maḻai paruvaṭṭil peyyum

"The rains rain in the (appropriate) season"

4.a. kooḷi caamaṭṭil kuuvum

"The cock crows in (the time before dawn"

It will be seen from the above sentences that all the words denoting the temporal meaning occur with the locative suffix il. Though these take the locative markers they are not considered as real locatives as they do not really refer to the location for the following reasons. For example one cannot have the expression *maḻai naaṭṭil paruvaṭṭil peyyum in the sense of locative. Similarly the locative expression can be related to the questions of "location raising". For example the sentence maḻai peyṭatu can be related to the question eṅku peyṭatu? "Where did it rain?" and for this question we get the answer maḻai naaṭṭil peyṭatu "The

rains rained in the country" giving the real location. But this question cannot be raised with regard to the sentence involving a temporal aspect. This difference in the syntactic behaviour leads us to treat those nouns with locative markers as meaning the temporal aspect only and not the locations.

All the source sentences from 1.a to 4.a could be derived from the following deep structure viz., N(Subject) + Temporal + Verb. The derivation will be explained below with the help of an example from the above list. Let us take the example anti mantaarai whose source sentence is 2.a. The lying phrase marker and the NP of the matrix sentence are explained below in the form of a tree diagram. Afterwards the transformations involved in the process of derivation is given.
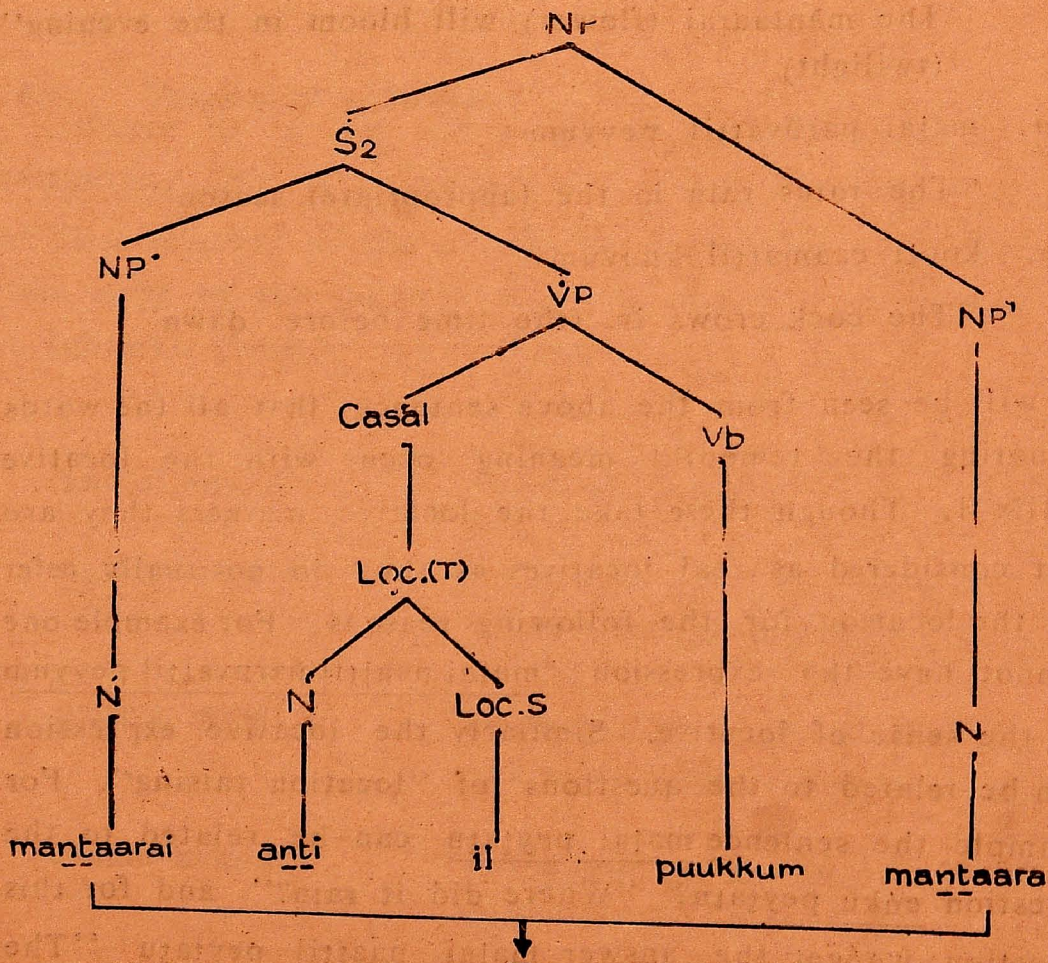
maṇṭaarai aṇṭiyil puukkum maṇṭaarai after Relativisation

⇓

maṇṭaarai aṇṭiyil maṇṭaarai   . . . ,, Rel.part.
                                        reduction

⇓

maṇṭaarai aṇṭi maṇṭaarai   . . . ,, Loc.marker
                                        deletion

⇓

aṇṭi mantaarai   . . . ,, Equi-NP
                            deletion

Detailed derivation.

1. *Relativisation*

maṇṭaarai aṇṭiyil puukkum maṇṭaarai

SD: N-   N-Loc.S-   Vb-   N

          1   2   3   4   5

SC: 1 . . .5 = = = = ⇒ 1 2 3 4 + RP 5 (where 1 = 5)

maṇṭaarai aṇṭiyil puukkum maṇṭaarai = = = ⇒

maṇṭaarai aṇṭiyil puukkum maṇṭaarai

(1 . . .4 represents the constituent sentence; 5 represents the NP of the matrix sentence)

(puukkum + RP = = = = ⇒ puukkum morphophonemi-cally)

2. Relative participle reduction

mantaarai   antiyil   puukkum   mantaarai

SD: N-   N-Loc.S-   Vb-   N

    1   2   3   4   5

SC: 1. . .5 $=\!=\!=\!\Rightarrow$ 1 2 3 5 (where 1 = 5)

mantaarai antiyil puukkum mantaarai $=\!=\!=\!\Rightarrow$

mantaarai antiyil mantaarai

3. Locative suffix deletion

mantaarai   antiyil   mantaarai

SD: N-   N-Loc.S-   N

    1   2   3   4

SC: 1. . . .4 $=\!=\!=\!\Rightarrow$ 1 2 4 (where 1 = 4)

mantaarai antiyil mantaarai $=\!=\!=\!\Rightarrow$

mantaarai anti mantaarai

4. Equi-NP deletion

mantaarai   anti   mantaarai

SD: N-   N-   N

    1   2   3

SC: 1. . .3 $=\!=\!=\!\Rightarrow$ 2 3

mantaarai anti mantaarai $=\!=\!=\!\Rightarrow$

anti mantaarai

The following compounds will undergo suitable mor-
phophonemic changes.

Similarly

paruvam + maḷai	= = = ⟹	paruva maḷai
caamam + kooḷi	= = = ⟹	Caama-k-kooḷi

2.   Adverb + Subject

The following compounds show a relationship as that of
between adverb+subject. The first member of the compounds
are generally treated as attributed and are explained as
adjectives. As we have mentioned already that these adjec-
tives are really the adverbs of the source verbs. There is
a possibility of deriving these adverbs from neutral attributes.
These neutral attributes are nominalised before they are
adverbialised. Before further discussion one may present the
examples.

1.	teḷi ṇiir	"clear water"
2.	kaṭuṅ kuḷir	"severe cold"
3.	peruṅkooyil	"big temple"
4.	aruṅ ceyal	"rare act"
5.	maṭṭa arici	"bad rice" (lit.) rice of bad quality.

In the above compounds teḷi, kaṭum, perum, arum, maṭṭam
are such attributes. I propose here that these should be
treated as "neutral elements" which transformationally
become nominals, adverbials etc. For example the neutral
element teḷi when transformed into an adverbial first

becomes nominalised and then it takes the adverbial suffix-
aaka which in turn comes from the predicate verb aakum.
Thus

teli $===\Rightarrow$ telivu (Nominal) $==\Rightarrow$ telivaaka (adverb)
The compound teliniir is derived from the source sentence
niir telivaaka irukkiratu "The water is clear"
niir telivaaka irukkiratu $\qquad ===\Rightarrow$ telivaaka irukkira niir
$==\Rightarrow$ telivaana niir $\qquad ===\Rightarrow$ teli niir

Thus the structure telivaana niir which is generally taken as
source structure is really an intermediary – stage – structure
which is derived from a deeper structure where we find an
adverb. For our present analysis this kind of detailed analy-
sis is not attempted and only a sketchy derivation is suggested.

The compound teli niir is taken up here for demons-
trating the derivation. The source sentence for this will be
1.a. niir telivaaka irukkiratu. Accordingly the deep structure
for this as well as other compounds given above will be.

N(Subject)+Adverb + Verb
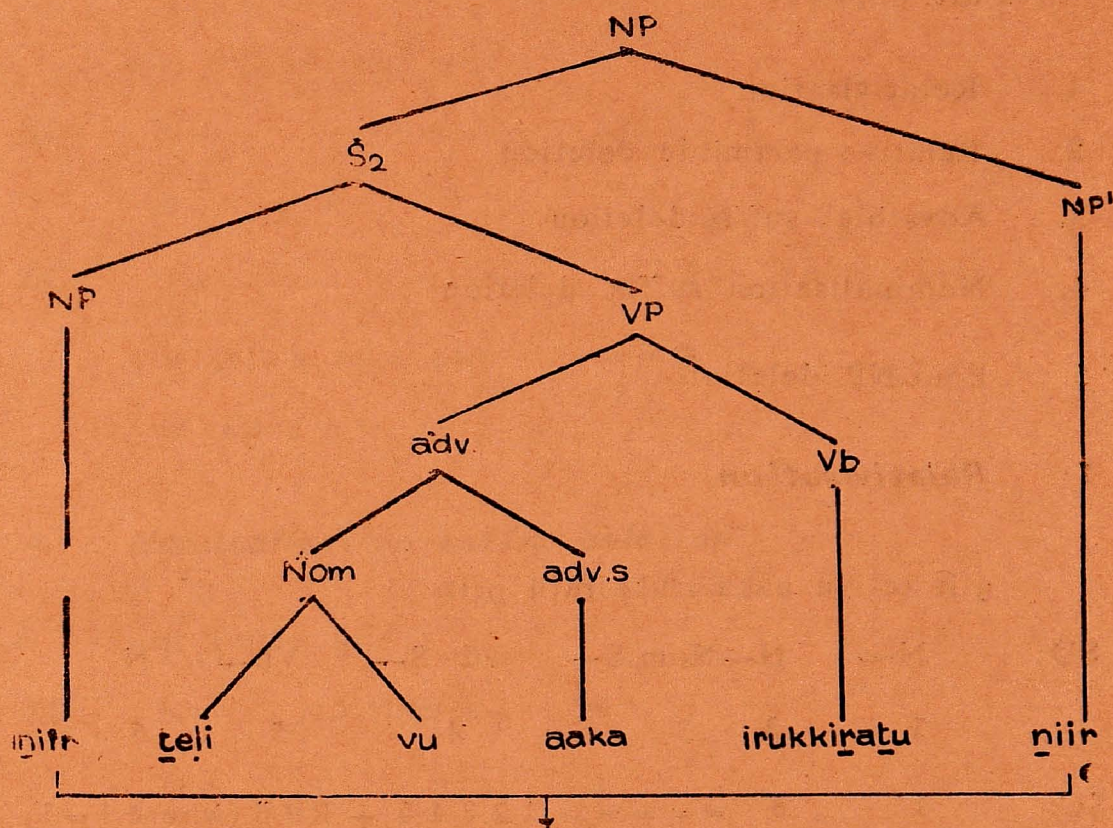
niir teḷivuaaka irukkiṟa ṉiir   ... after   Relativisation

⇓

ṉiir teḷivuaaka ṉiir   ... "   Rel.part.reduction

⇓

ṉiir teḷivu ṉiir   ... "   Adv.suffix deletion

⇓

ṉiir teḷi ṉiir   ... "   Nom.suffix deletion

⇓

teḷi niir   ... "   Equi-NP deletion

As pointed out above the following transformational rules are applied.

1. Relativisation
2. Relative participle deletion
3. Adverbial suffix deletion
4. Nominalisation suffix deletion

5. Equi-NP deletion

1· *Relativisation*

ŋiir teḷivu aaka irukkiṛaṭu ŋiir

SD:	N—	N—Nom.S—	adv.S—	Vb—	N
	1	2 3	4	5	6

SC: 1 . . . . .5 ===> 1 2 3 4 5 + RP 6 (where 1 = 6)

ŋiir teḷivu aaka irukkiṛaṭu ŋiir ====>

ŋiir teḷivu aaka irukkiṛa ŋiir

2. *Relative participle reduction*

ŋiir teḷivu aaka irukkiṛa ŋiir

SD:	N—	N—Nom.S—	adv.S—	Vb +˝RP—	N
	1	2 3	4	5	6

SC: 1 . . . . . .7 ===⇒ 1 2 3 4 7   (where 1 = 7)

ŋiir teḷivu aaka irukkiṛa ŋiir   ===⇒

ŋiir teḷivu aaka ŋiir

3.   *Adverbial suffix deletion*

ṅiir ṭeḷivu aaka ṅiir

SD: N—   N—Nom.S—   adv.S—   N

       1   2   3   4   5

SC: 1 . . ... .5 $= = =\Rightarrow$ 1 2 3 5   (where 1 = 5)

ṅiir ṭeḷivu aaka ṅiir $= = =\Rightarrow$

ṅiir ṭeḷivu ṅiir

4.   *Nominalisation suffix deletion*

ṅiir ṭeḷivu ṅiir

SD: N—   N—Nom.S—   N

      1   2   3   4

SC: 1 . . . . .4 $= = =\Rightarrow$ 1 2 4   (where 1 = 4)

ṅiir ṭeḷivu ṅiir $= = =\Rightarrow$

ṅiir ṭeḷi ṅiir

5.   *Equi-NP deletion*

ṅiir ṭeḷi ṅiir

SD: N—   N—   N

      1   2   3

SC: 1 . . . . .3 $= = =\Rightarrow$ 2 3

ṅiir ṭeḷi ṅiir $= = =\Rightarrow$

ṭeḷi ṅiir

2.4.8. Cause + Subject

1. ammai-ṭ-ṭaḷumpu   "small pox markings"

2. ṭii-p-puṇ   "fire-burns"

3. veelai-ṭ-toṇtarav   "worry due to work/labour"

4. paci mayakkam   "fatigue due to hunger"

5. maḷai-ṭ-ṭaṇṇiir   "rain-water"

6. cuuṭṭu-k-koppuḷam "eruptions due to heat"

The above compounds show a relationship of "cause+subjet." The first member denotes the cause. The effect resulted due to the cause is denoted by the second member which junctions as the subject. The source sentences for the above will be as follows:

1.a. ammaiyaal ṭaḷumpu vaṇtaṭu

    "The markings appear because of small-pox"

2.a. ṭiiyaal puṇ vaṇtaṭu

    "The burns appear due to fire"

3.a. veelaiyaal toṇtaruvu vaṇtaṭu

    "Worries occurred due to (over) work"

4 a   paciyaal mayakkam vaṇtaṭu

    "Fatigue came due to hunger"

5.a. maḷaiyaal ṭaṇṇiir vaṇtaṭu

    "Water came due to rain"

6.a. cuuṭṭaal koppuḷam vaṇtaṭu

    "Burns appeared due to heat"

Though the members denoting the cause appear as nouns in sentences above 1.a to 6.a they are really nominalisations of deeper sentences. In the derivational process this fact has to be noted. Accordingly we will set up deep sentences and derive the causative phrases after nominalising the deep sentences. In the light of this observation the following sentences are given.

1.b.   ammai untaayataal talumpu vantatu

2.b   tii pitittataal pun vantatu

3.b.   veelai ceytataal tontaravu vantatu

4.b.   paci eerpattataal mayakkam vantatu

5.b.   malai peytataal tanniir vantatu

6.b.   cuutu untaayataal koppulam vantatu

The deep structure for the above source sentence will be:

N(Subject) + N(Instrumental) + Verb.

The compound 4 <u>pacimayakkam</u> is taken up here for demonstrating the derivation. As given above the source sentence for this compound is 5.b. The diagramatic as well as other explanations follow.

mayakkam paci eeṟpaṭṭaṭaal vanṯaṭu mayakkam...after Nomina-
lisation
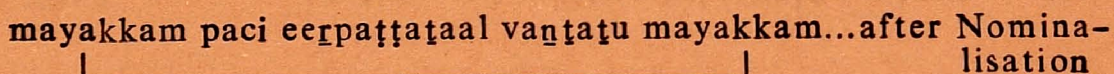
mayakkam paci eeṟpaṭṭaṭuaal vanṯa mayakkam... '' Relativi-
sation

mayakkam paci eeṟpaṭṭaṭaal mayakkam ... '' Rel. part
Reduction

mayakkam paci mayakkam ... '' Causative
phrase
deletion

Paci mayakkam '' Equi—Np
deletion

As indicated above the following transformational rules are applied.

1. *Nominalisation of the Verb in S_3*

mayakkam paci eerpaṭṭataal vaṇtatu mayakkam

SD:

N—	N—	Vb—	Caus.S—	Vb—	N
1	2	3	4	5	6

SC: 1 . . . .6 === ⟹ 1 2 3 4 5 6 (where 1 = 6)

mayakkam paci eerpaṭṭatu aal vaṇtatu mayakkam === ⟹

mayakkam paci eerpaṭṭataal vaṇtatu mayakkam

(1 . . . .5 = Constituent sentences S_2 and S_3; 6 = NP of the matrix sentence; eerpaṭṭatu + aal also become as. eerpaṭṭamaiyaal after nominalisation. But since eerpaṭṭataal is also equally right that is adopted here

2. *Relativisation*

mayakkam paci eerpaṭṭataal vaṇtatu mayakkam

SD:

N—	N—	N—Caus. S —		Vb—	N
1	2	3	4	5	6

SC: 1 . . . .6 === ⟹ 1 2 3 4 5 + RP 6 (where 1 = 6)

mayakkam paci eerpaṭṭataal vaṇtatu mayakkam == ⟹

mayakkam paci eerpaṭṭatal vaṇta mayakkam

3. *Relative participle reduction*.

mayakkam paci eeṟpaṭṭaṭaal vaṉṭa mayakkam

SD: N-   N-   N-Caus. S- Vb+RP- N

        1   2   3   4   5   6   7

SC: 1. . . .7 = = =⟹ 1 2 3 4 7 (where 1 = 7)

mayakkam paci eeṟpaṭṭaṭaal vaṉṭa mayakkam = = =⟹

mayakkam paci eeṟpaṭṭaṭaal mayakkam

4. *Causative phrase deletion*.

mayakkam paci eeṟpaṭṭaṭaal mayakkam

SD: N-   N- N-Caus. S-   N

       1   2 3   4   5

SC: 1. . . .5 = = =⟹ 1 2 5 (where 1 = 5)

mayakkam paci eeṟpaṭṭaṭaal mayakkam = = =⟹

mayakkam paci mayakkam

5. *Equi-NP deletion*

mayakkam paci mayakkam

SD: N-   N-   N

      1   2   3

SC: 1. . . .3 = = =⟹ 2 3

mayakkam paci mayakkam = = =⟹

paci mayykkam

2.4.9. Predicate + Subject

There is a good number of compound words which show a "Predicate + Subject" relationship. Here too, in Tamil we have got two types of predicates viz., (1) Noun predicate and (2) Verb predicate. The set of compounds which are going to be discussed below belong to the latter type. A few examples are given below.

1. aaṭu caṭai   "the moving muscle" i.e. "the calf muscle'

2. uuṟu kaay   "the vegetable that soaks" i.e' the pickle"

3. kol kaḷiṟu   "the killing elephant"

4. cellaa-k-kaacu   "the coin which does not go" i.e. "the counterfeit / worn out coin"

5. varu viruntu   "the coming guests"

The following could be posited as source sentences.

1.a caṭai aaṭum   "the muscle will move / dance"

2.a. kaay uuṟum   "the vegetable will soak"

3.a. kaḷiṟu kollum   "the elephant will kill"

4.a. kaacu cellaatu   "the coin will not go"

5.a. viruntu varum   "the guests will come"

A question may be raised here as to whether these compounds which show a relation between a verb and a noun should be discussed at all in an analysis which deals with nominal compounds. It is true that the relationship between the constituents is between a verb and a noun. But when the verb is transformed it becomes an attribute to the following nonn.

As such it could be called a noun. We can say that the verb is nominalised to become an attribute or the verb root itself is a nominal. This suggestion has a bearing on the interpretation of the verb roots found in finite verbs in Tamil. Since this is out of the scope of the present study no further comment is made except to give pre-theoretical suggestion.

The compound (1) is taken up here for showing the derivation. The source sentence for this is 1.a. The deep syntactic structure will be : N(Subject) + Verb (Predicate) The derivation etc., through transformations are explained below.

catai aatum catai   ......   after relativisation

aatum catai   ......   "   Equi-NP deletion

aatu catai   ......   "   Tense suffix deletion
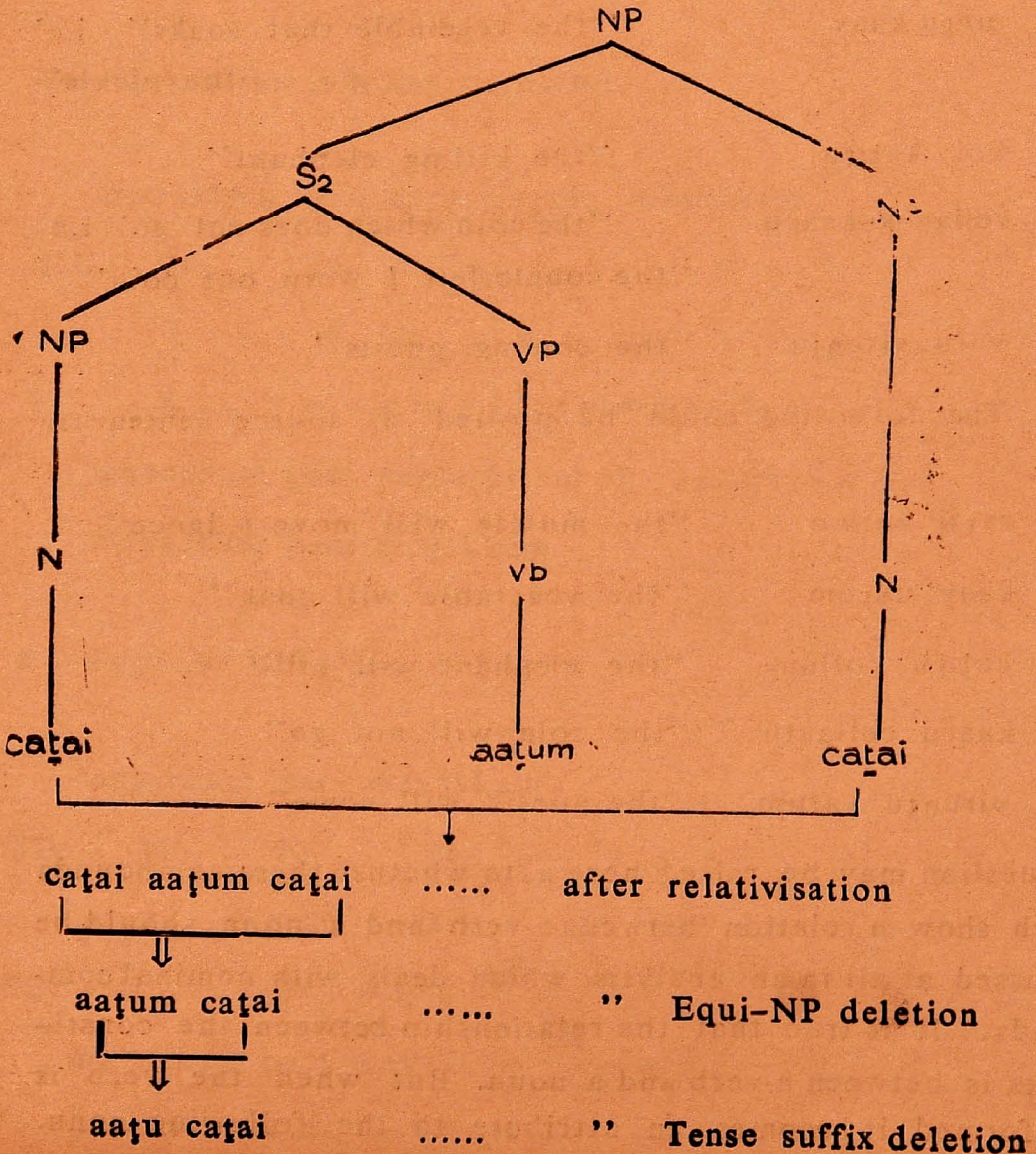
The detailed derivation is given below:

1. Relativisation

catai   aatum   catai

SD: N– Vb+T N

   1   2   3   4

SC: ⌐1....4 ===⟹ 1 2 3 + RP 4 (where 1 = 4)

catai   aatum   catai ===⟹

catai   aatum -catai

2. Equi-NP deletion

catai   aatum   catai

SD: N– Vb+T+RP– N

   1   2   3   4 5

SC: 1....5 ===⟹ 2 3 4 5

catai   aatum   catai ===⟹

aatum   catai

3. Relative participle deletion

aatum   catai

SD: Vb+T+RP– N

   1   2   3   4

SC: 1....4 ===⟹ 1 2 4

aatum catai ===⟹

aatum catai

4. Tense suffix deletion

aaṭum caṭai

SD: Vb+T N

   1   2 3

SC: 1...3 $====\Rightarrow$ 1 3

aaṭum caṭai $====\Rightarrow$

aaṭu caṭai

2.5.   Compounds in which the second member is Locative.

2.5.1. Subject + Locative

Compounds like

1.	aṭṭi-k-kuuṭam	"elephant-yard"
2.	paampu-p-puṟṟu	"serpent-holes"
3.	ciṅka-k-kukai	"lion-den"
4.	kiḷi-p-poṇtu	"parrot-hole"
5.	ammam kaacu	"coin in which the image of Amman is imprinted"

have the "Subject + Locative" relation. The second member of the compound denotes the location wherein the thing represented by the first member of the compound usually lives or stays. Compound 5 is an exception to this. This will be explained later. For compounds 1 to 4 the verbs iru or uḷ "to be" or taṅku "to stay" could be conveniently posited as source verb. Thus we have the following sentences

1.a,   aṭṭi kuuṭattil uḷḷatu / irukkiṟatu / taṅkukiṟatu
        "The elephant is in the hall / yard"

2.a.   paampu puṟṟil uḷḷatu / irukkiṟatu / taṅkukiṟatu
        "The snake is in the hole (anthill)

3.a.   ciṅkam kuḵaiyil uḷḷatu / irukkiṟatu / taṅkukiṟatu
        "The lion is in the den / cave"

4.a.   kiḷi poṇṭil uḷḷatu / irukkiṟatu / taṅkukiṟatu
        "The parrot is in the hole (of a tree)

In all these it will be seen that the second member of the
compound represents the location where the agent (subject)
lives or stays. The deep structure for all these sentences will
be represented by N(Subject) + N(Locative) + Verb.

Accordingly the derivation is demonstrated with suitable
Transformational rules. The underlying phrase marker for
the sentence 2.a. is diagrammatically explained below.
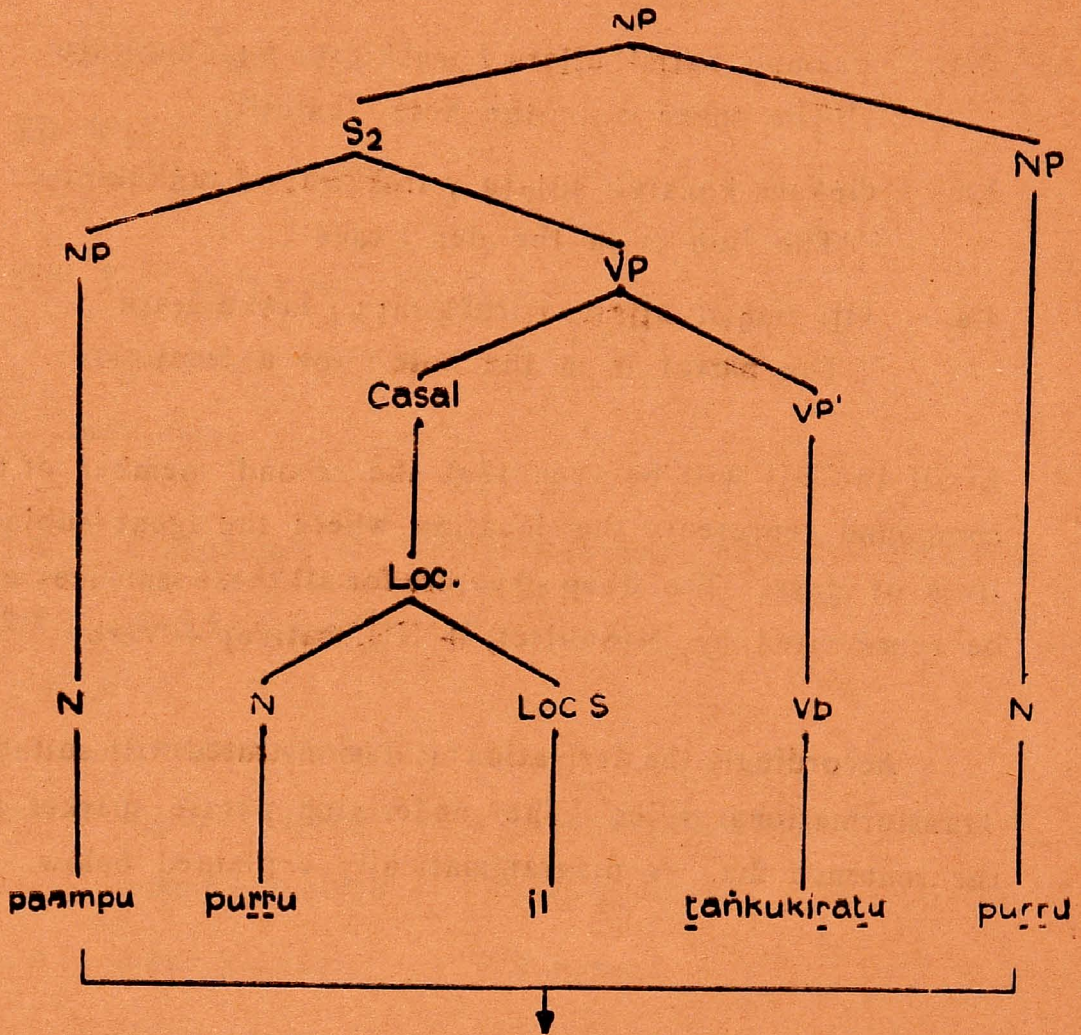
paampu puṟṟuil taṅkukiṟa puṟṟu ... after Relativisation

⇓

paampu puṟṟu taṅkukiṟa puṟṟu ... '' Loc. suffix deletion

⇓

paampu puṟṟu puṟṟu ... '' Equi-part. deletion

⇓

paampu puṟṟu ... '' Equi-NP deletion.

As pointed out above the following transformational rules are applied.

1. Relativisation.

2. Locative case suffix deletion.

3. Relative participle deletion.

4. Equi-NP deletion.

The detailed derivation is given below.

1. Relativisation

paampu puṛṛuil   uḷḷatu puṛṛu

SD: N-   N-Loc.S-   Vb-   N

      1   2   3   4   5

SC: 1...5 ====⇒ 1 2 3 ɪ + RP 5 (where 2 = 5)

paampu purru il uḷḷatu puṛṛu ===⇒

paampu purru il uḷḷa puṛṛu

(1...4 = Constituent sentence; 5 = NP of the matrix
                                            sentence.)

2. Locative case suffix deletion

paampu puṛṛu il uḷḷa   puṛṛu

SD: N-   N-Loc.S- Vb+RP- N

      1   2   3 4   5   6

SC: 1....6 ====⇒ 1 2 4 5 6 (where 2 = 6)

paampu puṛṛu il uḷḷa puṛṛu ===⇒

paampu puṛṛu uḷḷa puṛṛu

3. Relative participle deletion

paampu puṟṟu uḷḷa puṟṟu

SD: N— N— Vb+RP— N

1   2   3   4   5

SC: 1 . . . 5 = = =⟹ 1 2 5 (where 2 = 5)

paampu puṟṟu uḷḷa puṟṟ"

paampu puṟṟu puṟṟu

4. Equi-Np deletion

paampu puṟṟu puṟṟu

SD: N— N— N

1   2   3

SC: 1 . . . 3 = = =⟹ 1 3

paampu puṟṟu puṟṟu = = =⟹

paampu puṟṟu

After morphophonemic changes this becomes as paampu-p-puṟṟu.

Similarly

atti + kuuṭam ——–→ atti-k-kuuṭam

Ciṅkam + kukai ——–→ ciṅka-k-kukai

kiḷi + poṇṭu ——–→ kiḷi-p-poṇṭu

Compound (5) <u>ammam kaacu</u> needs some explanation. The first member of this compound has reached a stage of meta phor i.e. <u>amman</u> means the image of amman ''goddess''. Accordingly the source sentence for this compound could be.

5(a) amman uruvam kaacil uḷḷatu / irukkiṟatu

''The image of Amman (Goddess) is in the coin''. But for this meaning shift the compound could be derived as demonstrated before without any difficulty. The same transformational rules hold good for this also. The problem of identifying this meaning with the surface level word is another area of semantics and it is not attempted here.

2.5.2. Object + Locative

1.	naaṭaka meeṭai	''drama stage''
2.	viḷaiyaaṭu maiṭaanam	''play-ground''
3.	miṭṭaay-k-kaṭai	''sweetmeat shop''
4.	vaaḷai-ṭ-tooṭṭam	''plantain garden / grove''
5.	nel vayal	''paddy field''

The above type of compounds forms another large group wherein we find the relation ''Object + Locative'' between its constituents. It should be pointed out here that the association between the location and the object is not a permanent one i.e. is not habitual. In the example <u>kaaṭṭu yaanai</u> ''jungle elephant'' the association between the elephant and the location jungle is somewhat permanent. The elephant usually lives there. The association there is habitual whereas in the example

1. naaṭaka meeṭai the association between the drama (the people who act there) and stage is only temporary. This kind of difference has to be noted in deciding about the relationship between the constituents. Similarly this has to be distinguished from the relationship of purposive + subject.

For example the compound raca vaaḷi "pepper–water container" can also be treated as Object + Locative on the basis of the source sentence oruvan racaṭṭai vaaḷiyil vaiṭṭirukkiṟaan. "Someone is keeping pepper water in a container bucket". But it was argued earlier (See section on purposive + Subject) that though this reading is also possible the immediate reaction of the native speaker is to the reading showing purposive + object relationship. Taking into account all these the compounds naaṭaka meeṭai etc., are treated here as showing the relationship of "object + Locative"

The deep structure for this type of compounds is N(Subject) + N(object) + N(Locative) + Verb. The compound 3. miṭṭaay-k-kaṭai is taken up here for demonstrating the derivation. The source sentence for this will be

3.a. oruvan miṭṭaayai kaṭaiyil viṟkiṟaan
    "Someone sells sweatmeat in the shop"

The derivation is diagrammatically explained below.

```
NP
 ├─ S₂
 │   ├─ NP
 │   │   └─ N ── oruvan
 │   └─ VP
 │       ├─ Casal
 │       │   ├─ Obj
 │       │   │   ├─ N ── mittaay
 │       │   │   └─ Obj.S ── ai
 │       │   └─ LOC
 │       │       ├─ N ── kata
 │       │       └─ Loc S ── il
 │       └─ VP'
 │           └─ Vb ── virkiraan
 └─ NP'
     └─ N ── katai
```

oruvan mittaay katayil virkiraan katai ... after obj. suffix deletion

⇓
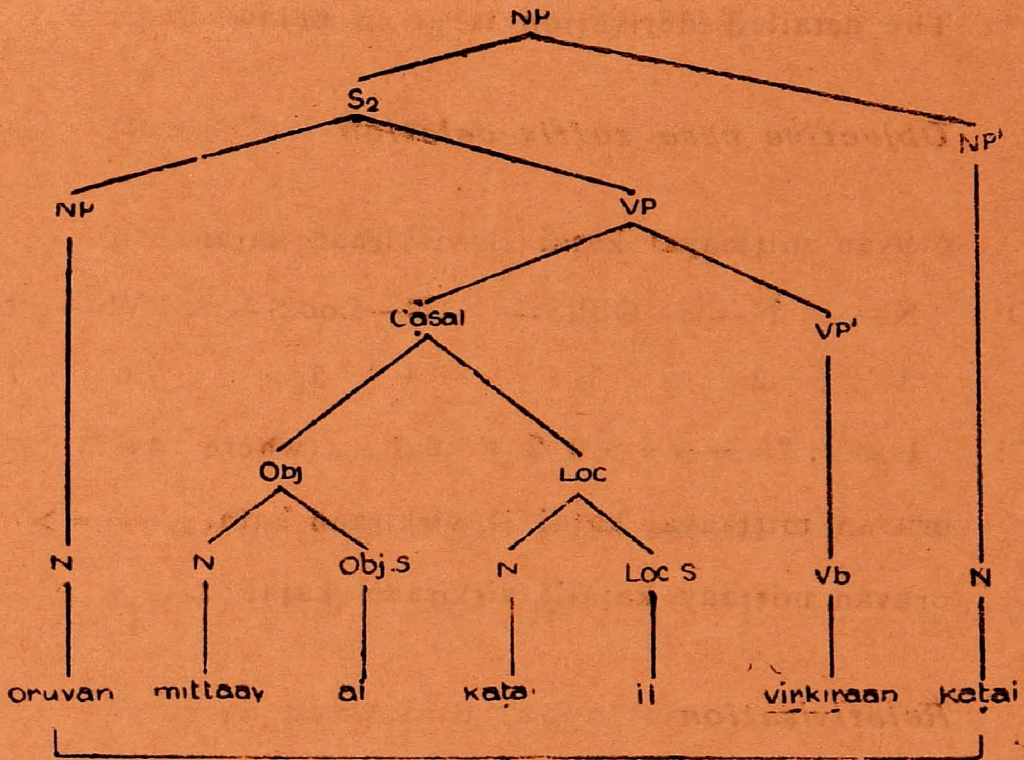
oruvan mittaay kataiyil virkira katai ... " Relativisation

⇓

oruvan mittaay katai virkira katai ... " Loc. suffix deletion

⇓

mittaay katai virkira katai ... " Subject deletion

⇓

mittaay katai katai ... " Rel. part. deletion

⇓

mittaay katai ... " Equi-NP deletion

The detailed derivation is given below.

1. Objective case suffix deletion

oruvan mittaayai kaṭai il virkiṟaan kaṭai

SD:	N—	N—	Obj.S—	N—Loc.S—	Vb—	N
	1	2	3	4 5	6	7

SC: 1....7 ===> 1 2 4 5 6 7   (where 4 = 7)

oruvan mittaayai kaṭai il virkiṟaan kaṭai ===>

oruvan mittaay kaṭaiil virkiṟaan kaṭai

2. Relativisation

oruvan mittaay kaṭai il virkiṟaan kaṭai

SD:	N—	N—	N—Loc.S—	Vb—	N
	1	2	3 4	5	6

SC: 1.....6 ===⇒ 1 2 3 4 5 + RP 6 (where 3 = 6)

oruvan mittaay kaṭaiil virkiṟaan kaṭai   ===⇒

oruvan mittaay kaṭail virkiṟa kaṭai

3. Locative case suffix deletion

oruvan mittaay kaṭaiil virkiṟa kaṭai

SD:	N—	N—	N—Loc.S—	Vb+RP—	N
	1	2	3 4	5 6	7

SC: 1...7 ===⇒   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (where 3 = 7)

oruvan mittaay kaṭaiil virkiṟa kaṭai ===⇒

oruvan miṭṭaay kaṭai virkira kaṭai .

4. Subject deletion

oruvan miṭṭaay kaṭai virkira kaṭai

SD: N— N— N— Vb+RP— N

    1   2   3   4   5   6

SC: 1 . . . .6 $===\Rightarrow$ 2 3 4 5 6 (where 3 = 6)

oruvan miṭṭaay kaṭai virkira kaṭai $===\Rightarrow$

miṭṭaay kaṭai virkira kaṭai

5. Relative participle reduction

miṭṭaay kaṭai virkira kaṭai

SD: N— N— Vb+RP— N

    1   2   3   4   5

SC: 1 . . . .5 $===\Rightarrow$ 1 2 5 (where 2 = 5)

miṭṭaay kaṭai virkira kaṭai $===\Rightarrow$

miṭṭaay kaṭai kaṭai

6. Equi NP deletion

miṭṭaay kaṭai kaṭai

SD: N- N- N

    1   2   3

SC: 1 . . .3 $===\Rightarrow$ 1 3

miṭṭaay kaṭai kaṭai ▪ ▪ ▪ ⇒

miṭṭaay kaṭai

miṭṭaay + kaṭai ▪ ▪ ⇒ miṭṭaay-k-kaṭai morphophonemi-
cally.

Similarly

vaaḷai + ṭooṭṭam ▪ ▪ ▪ ⇒ vaaḷai-ṭ-ṭooṭṭam

2.6. Compounds in which the second member is Temporal.

2.6.1. *Subject + Temporal*

We have another set of compounds which show a relation of "Subject + Temporal" Examples are as follows.

1.   maḷai-k-kaalam   "rainy season"

2.   kaaṟṟu-k-aalam   "windy season"

3.   veyyil neeram   "sunshine time"

4.   veyyil kaalam   "summer" (lit. "sunshine period")

As explained already under "Object + Temporal" the temporal sense is expressed by the second member. The explanations regarding the positing of an indefinite adjective and the presence of the locative suffix in the sense of "temporal" hold good with these compounds also. Without repeating further what we have said already we can proceed to demonstrate the derivational process. The deep structure for these expressions will be N(Subject) + N(Locative) + Verb. Let us take the example maḷai-k-kaalam. The source sentence for this is 1.a maḷai oru kuṟippiṭṭa kaalaṭṭil peyyum. The derivation of the compound is explained below in detail. First we will start with the tree diagram depicting the base phrase marker and the NP of the matrix sentence,

A syntactic tree diagram with the following structure:

```
                              NP
                  _____
                 S2                        NP'
          _____
         NP              VP
         |         _____
         N        Casal          VP'
         |          |             |
                  Loc.(T)         Vb        N
                    |
                    NP
            _____
          Ind.Adj          Loc
        _____       _____
     Nom adj  adj Phr    N      Loc S
        |        |       |        |
```

Terminal nodes:

N	Nom adj	adj Phr	N	Loc S	Vb	N
malai	oru	kurippiṭṭa	kalam	il	peyyum	kaalam
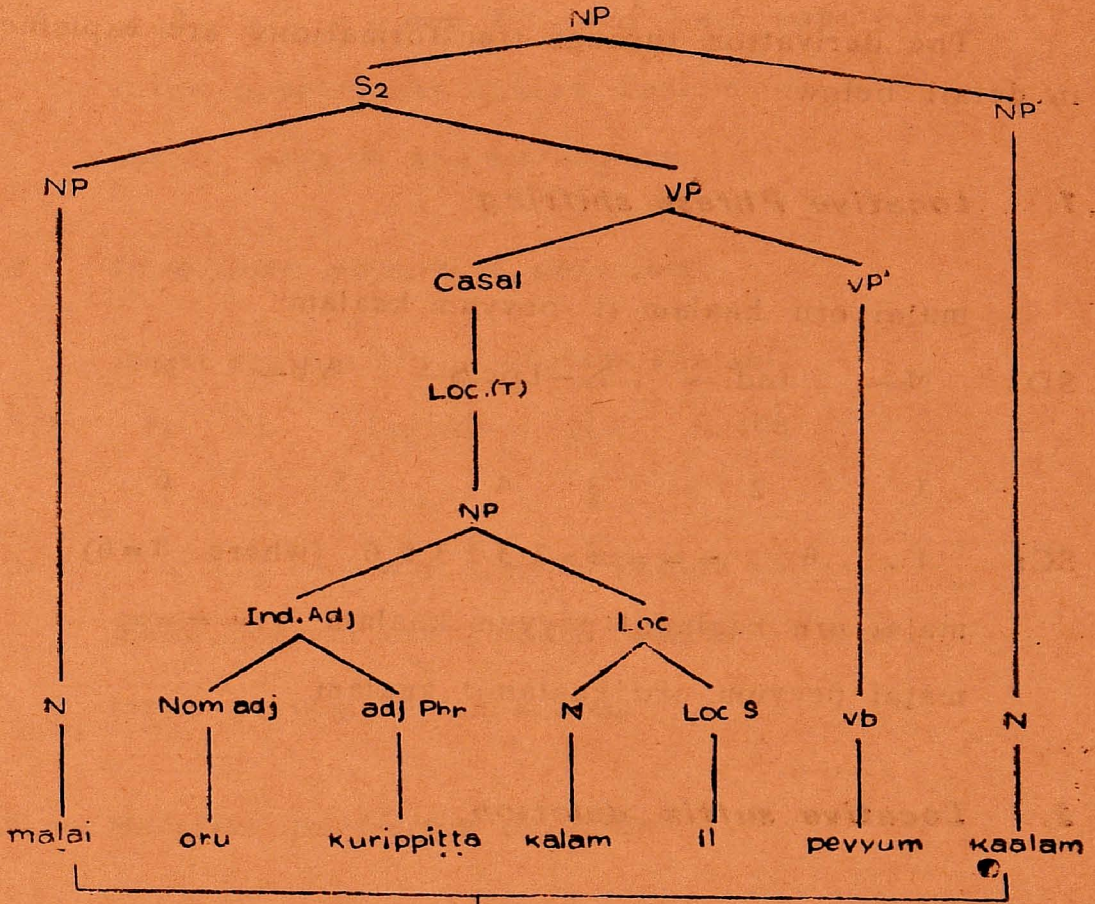
malai peyyum oru kaalamil kaalam   . . .   after Loc.phrase shifting

⟱

malai peyyum oru kaalam kaalam   . . .   " Loc. suffix deletion

⟱

malai peyyum oru kaalam kaalam   . . .   " Relativisa-tion

⟱

malai peyyum kaalam kaalam   . . .   " Ind. adj. deletion

⟱

malai kaalam kaalam   . . .   " Rel. part.

⟱

malai kaalam   . . .   " Equi—NP deletion

The derivation through transformations are explained in detail below.

1. Locative Phrase shifting

maḷai oru kaalam il peyyum kaalam

SD:	N—	Ind.— adj	N—Loc.S—		Vb—	N
	1	2	3	4	5	6

SC: 1....6 $===\Rightarrow$ 1 5 2 3 4 6   (where 3 = 6)

maḷai oru kaalamil peyyum kaalam $===\Rightarrow$

maḷai peyyum oru kaalamil kaalam

2. Locative suffix deletion

maḷai peyyum oru kaalamil kaalam

SD:	N—	Vb—	Ind.— adj	N—Loc.S—		N
	1	2	3	4	5	6

SC: 1 . . . .6 $===\Rightarrow$ 1 2 3 4 6   (where 4 = 6)

maḷai peyyum oru kaalamil kaalam $===\Rightarrow$

maḷai peyyum oru kaalam kaalam

3. Relativisation

maḷai peyyum oru kaalam kaalam

SD:	N–	Vb–	Ind. adj–	N–	N
	1	2	3	4	5

SC: 1...5 $= = = \Rightarrow$ 1 2 + RP 3 4 5   (where 4 = 5)

     maḷai peyyum our kaalam kaalam $= = = \Rightarrow$

     maḷai   peyyum kaalam kaalam

4.   Indefinite adjective deletion

     maḷai peyyum oru   kaalam kaalam

SD: N–   Vb–   Ind.adj–   N–   N

       1   2   3   4   5

SC: 1....5 $= = = \Rightarrow$ 1 2 4 5   (where 4 = 5)

     maḷai peyyam oru kaalam kaalam $= = = \Rightarrow$

     maḷai peyyum kaalam kaalam

5.   Relative participle deletion

     maḷai   peyyum kaalam kaalam

SD: N—   Vb+RP—   N—   N

       1   2   3   4   5

SC: 1....5 $= = = \Rightarrow$ 1 4 5   (where 4 = 5)

     maḷai peyyum   kaalam kaalam $= = = \Rightarrow$

     maḷai kaalam kaalam

6.   Equi-NP deletion

     maḷai kaalam kaalam

SD: N–   N–   N

       1   2   3

SC: 1....3 $= = = \Rightarrow$ 1 3

maḷai kaalam kaalam = = =⇒
maḷai kaalam

maḷai + kaalam = = =⇒ maḷai-k-kaalam through
relevant

morphophonemic rules.

Similarly

kaaṟṟu + kaalam = = =⇒ kaṟṟu-k-kaalam

2.6.2. Object + Temporal

1. caappaaṭṭu ṉeeram   '' lunch time''

2. cutaṉtira naaḷ   '' independence day''

3. koorikkai ṭinam   '' demands day''

4. viṭuṭalai ṉaaḷ   '' independence day''

5. kuṭiyaracu ṭinam   '' republic day''

Compounds of the above type show a relation of
"Object + temporal". The second member denotes a time
when something is done. The first member functions as an
object. The time factor is conceptualised in Tamil like the
units viz., vinaaṭi ''second'', ṉimiṭam ''minute'', iravu ï''night
ṉakal ''daytime'', ṉaaḷ ''day'', vaaram ''week'' etc., when
an action is involved the time when the action has taken
place has to be specified. In the example 1. caappaaṭṭu ṉeeram
the second member denotes the time when the food is taken. So
the time for food is referred to by the compound caappaaṭṭu

ṇeeram. However when a source sentence like the following is traced for this compound we do not find a specification for the time concept. In the sentence 1.a. oruvan caappaaṭṭai ṇeerattil caappiṭuvaan "Someone will eat the food in (a particular) time". However the meaning "a particular" is not found represented in the sentence we have shown abovee But the intuition of the native speaker suggests that there is the specification of the time and it is realised by him when he hears the compound. This fact has to be incorporated in the deeper structure if it should explain the competance of the native speaker. Then it becomes necessary to posit some kind of adjective - in this case an indefinite adjective phrase. Accordingly the improved source sentence for this compound will be
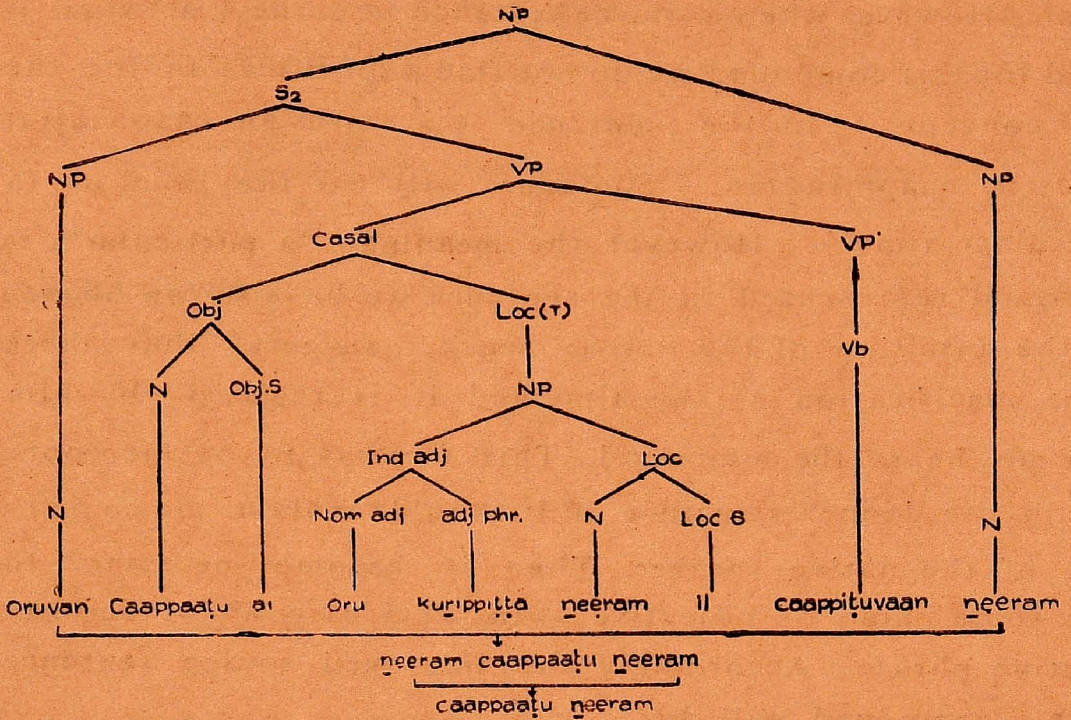
1.b. oruvan oru kuṛippiṭṭa ṇeerattil caappiṭuvaan

"Someone will eat food at a particular time"

Secondly the presence of the locative case suffix in this sentence needs some explanation. Though the locative case suffix is used here only a "temporal" meaning is intended. In Tamil the time concept is generally expressed with the locative suffix in the surface level.

The deep structure for this source sentence as well as for other compounds will be N(Subject) + N(Object) + Indefinite adjectival phrase + N(Locative-Time) + Verb

The example caappaaṭṭu ṇeeram is taken up for demonstration. The source sentence for this will be 1.b. The base phrase marker, NP of the matrix sentence are explained in the following diagram.

Oruvan   Caappaaṭu   ai   Oru   kurippiṭṭa   neeram   il   caappiṭuvaan   neeram

neeram caappaaṭu neeram

caappaaṭu neeram

The following transformational rules are applied.

1.   Object case suffix deletion

2.   Locative case suffix deletion

3.   Relativisation

4.   Indefinite adjectival phrase deletion

5.   Subject deletion

6.   Relative participle deletion

7.   Equi-Np deletion

The detailed derivation is explained below.

1.   Object case suffix deletion

oruvan caappaaṭu ai oru kurippiṭṭa ṇeeram il

SD: N—   N—Obj.S—   Ind–adj–phr.–   N—Loc.S—

      1   2   3   4   5   6

caapiṭuvaaen ṇeram

      Vb—   N

      7   8

SC: 1. . . .8 = = = ⟹ 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 (where 5 = 8)

oruvan caappaaṭuai oru kuṛippiṭṭa ṇeeramil

caappiṭuvaan ṇeeram = = = ⟹

oruvan caappaaṭu oru kuṛippiṭṭa ṇeeramil

caappiṭuvan ṇeeram

(1. . . .7 = Constituent sentence; 8 = NP of the matrix

                                           sentence)

2. *Locative case suffix deletion:*

oruvan caappaaṭu oru kuṛippiṭṭa   ṇeeram il

SD: N–   N–   Ind–adj–phr.–   N–Loc. S–

     1   2   3   4   5

caappiṭuvaan ṇeeram

      Vb   N

      6   7

SC: 1. . . .7 = = = ⟹ 1 2 3 4 6 7 (where 4 = 7)

oruvan caappaaṭu oru kuṛippiṭṭa ṇeeramil

caappiṭuvaan ṇeeram = = = ⟹

oruvan caappaaṭu oru kuṛippiṭṭa ṇeeram caappiṭuvaan

ṇeeram

3. Relativisation:

oruvaṇ caappaaṭu oru kuṛippiṭṭa ṇeeram

SD: N– N– Ind-adj-phr.– N-

1 2 3 4

caappiṭuvaan ṇeeram

Vb– N

5 6

SC: 1. . . .6 $=== \Rightarrow$ 1 2 3 + 5 + RP 6 (where 4 = 6)

oruvan caappaaṭu oru kuṛippiṭṭa ṇeeram

caappiṭuvaan ṇeeram $=== \Rightarrow$

oruvan caappaaṭu oru kuṛippiṭṭa ṇeeram

caappiṭukiṛa ṇeeram

4. Indefinite adjectival phrase deletion

oruvan caappaaṭu oru kuṛippiṭṭa ṇeeram

SD: N– N– Ind-adj.phr.– N–

1 2 3 4

caappiṭukiṛa ṇeeram

Vb + RP- N

5 6 7

SC: 1. . . 7 $=== \Rightarrow$ 1 2 4 5 6 7 (where 4 = 7)

oruvan caappaaṭu oru kuṛippiṭṭa ṇeeram caappiṭukiṛa

ṇeeram $=== \Rightarrow$

oruvan caappaaṭu ṇeeram caapiṭukiṛa ṇeeram

5. Subject deletion

oruvan caappaaṭu ṇeeram caappiṭukira ṇeeram

SD: N-   N-   N-   Vb+RP-   N

        1   2   3   4   5   6

SC: 1.....6 === $\Rightarrow$ 2 3 4 5 o   where   3 = 6)

oruvan caappaaṭu ṇeeram caapiṭukira ṇeeram === $\Rightarrow$

caappaaṭu ṇeeram caappiṭukira ṇeeram

6. Relative participle deletion:

caappaaṭu ṇeeram caappiṭukira ṇeeram

SD: N-   N-   Vb+RP-   N

        1   2   3   4   5

SC: 1... 5 === $\Rightarrow$ 1 2 5 (where 2 = 5)

caappaaṭu ṇeeram caappiṭukira ṇeeram === $\Rightarrow$

caappaaṭu ṇeeram ṇeeram

7. Equi-NP deletion:

caappaaṭu ṇeeram ṇeeram

SD: N-   N-   N

        1   2   3

SC: 1,...3 === $\Rightarrow$ 1 3

caappaaṭu ṇeeram ṇeeram === $\Rightarrow$

caappaaṭu ṇeeram

After morphophonemic changes the compound becomes caappaaṭṭu ṇeeram.

Similarly

cutaṇṭiram + ṇaaḷ = = = ⟹ cutaṇṭira ṇaaḷ

2.7. Other types.

2.7.1. Specific + generic

The following set of compounds show a "specifie+generic" relationship among its constituents. The second member denotes a species in that showing a generality whereas the first member refers to a particular variety belonging to the same species. Hence the relationship "specific and generic". Both forms could be traced to nominals which function as Subject and Predicate linked by a copula verb in the source sentence. These sets are given below for reasons described later.

A.1. ṭamiḷ-k-kuṭi   "Tamil clan"

2. ṭennai maram   "coconut tree"

3. maa maram   "mango tree"

4. caarai-p-paampu   "rat snake"

5. veeḷak karumpu   "a variety of sugercane"

B.1. mallikai-p-puu   "jasmine flower"

2. aṭaiyaaḷa-p-puu   "symbolic flower"

C.1. palaak-kaṭṭai   "log of jack tree"

2. arici maavu   "rice flour"

B.1. C1 and C2 could be expanded into B.1.a mallikaiyinaṭu puu "flower of jasmine". C.1.a. palaavinaṭu kaṭṭai "log of jack tree" and C.2.a ariciyinaṭu maavu "flour of the rice". But B.2. cannot be expanded as such. So B.2.a. *aṭaiyaalaṭṭinaṭu puu is ungrammatical. A question may arise as to why B1, C1 and C2 should not be treated as compounds having possessive relationship. This cannot be done because these represent intermediary stages in the process of derivation We find here a kind of relationship as that of between a whole and a part. Perhaps this is the reason why they could be expanded as having possessive relationship. Similarly set A also could not be expanded as such. It is possible to posit a common relationship viz.. "Specific+generic" uniformly with all these compounds. Accordingly we could posit a common deep structure for all these as NP+NP+Copula Verb· The compound ṭamil-k-kuṭi is taken up here for demonstrating the derivation. The source sentence for this will be inṭa kuṭi ṭamil aakum. "the class is Tamil". The derivation is explained below.

Tree diagram showing the base Phrase marker and the NP of the matrix sentence.

```
                              NP
                    ┌─────────┴──────────┐
                   S₂                    NP'
              ┌─────┴──────┐              │
             NP           VP              │
          ┌───┴───┐    ┌───┴───┐          │
      Dem.adj    N    CP       │          N
         │       │ ┌───┴───┐   │          │
         │       │ NP     Cvb  │          │
         │       │  │      │    │         │
        inta   kuṭi tamil aakum         kuṭi
```
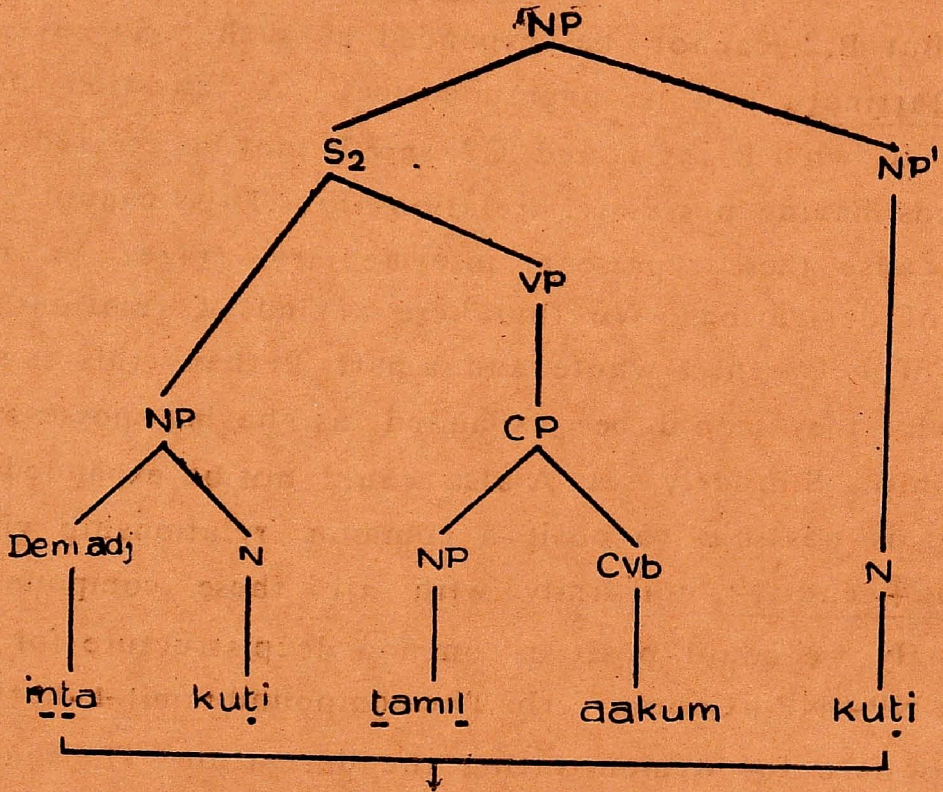
inta kuṭi tamil aakiya kuṭi   ...after Relativisation

⟱

kuṭi tamil aakiya kuṭi   ... ''   Dem.adj.deletion

⟱

kuṭi tamil kuṭi   ... ''   Rel.part.deletion

⟱

tamil kuṭi   ... ''   Equi-NP detetion

As indicated above the following transformational rules are applied.

1. Relativisation.

2. Demonstrative adjective deletion.

3. Relative participle deletion.

4. Equi–NP deletion.

1. Relativisation

> inta   kuṭi ṭamil aakum kuṭi

SD: Dem. adj- N-   N- CVb-   N

     1   2   3   4   5

SC: 1....5 ===⇒ 1 2 3 4 + RP 5 (where 2 = 5)

inta kuṭi ṭamil aakum kuṭi ===⇒

inta kuṭi ṭamil aakiya kuṭi

(1....4 = Constituent sentence ; 5 = NP of the matrix

sentence)

2. Demonstrative adjective deletion:

> inta   kuṭi ṭamil aakiya   kuṭi

SD: Dem. adj- N- N- CVb+RP- N

     1   2   3   4   5   6

SC: 1.....6===⇒2 3 4 5 6 (where 2 = 6)

inta kuṭi ṭamil aakiya kuṭi ===⇒

kuṭi ṭamil aakiya kuṭi

3. Relative participle deletion

kuṭi ṭamiḷ aakiya   kuṭi

SD: N–   N– CVb+RP– N

     1   2   3   4   5

SC: 1. . . .5 $===\Rightarrow$ 1 2 5 (where 1 = 5)

kuṭi ṭamiḷ aakiya kuṭi $===\Rightarrow$

kuṭi ṭamiḷ kuṭi

4. Equi-NP deletion:

kuṭi ṭamiḷ kuṭi

SD: N– N–   N

     1   2   3

SC: 1. , . .3 $===\Rightarrow$ 2 3

kuṭi ṭamiḷ kuṭi $===\Rightarrow$

ṭamiḷ kuṭi

ṭamiḷ + kuṭi $==\Rightarrow$ ṭamiḷ-k-kuṭi morphophonemically

Similarly

caarai + paampu $==\Rightarrow$ caarai-p-paampu

veeḷam + karumpu $==\Rightarrow$ veeḷa-k-karumpu

mallikai + puu $==\Rightarrow$ mallikai-p-puu

aṭaiyaaḷam + puu $==\Rightarrow$ ataiyaala-p-puu

palaa + kaṭṭai $==\Rightarrow$ palaa-k-kaṭṭai

2.7.2. Object + Verb + i

26.2(a) Object + Verb+ (Subject) -i

There is an interesting set of compounds in Tamil which show a relationship as given in the title. One peculiarity of these compounds is that the third member of the compound is not included as a separate constituent. Instead an anaphoric suffix —i representing either the subject or instrumental is added to the verb. What results is a two member compound. Could it be rather called a three member compound? It is not clear whether they should be treated as two-member compounds or three member compounds. However this fact throws some light on one of the principles of nominalisation in Tamil. we have already pointed out that some of the principles on nominalisation while discussing the formation of adverbials and cognate objects. This is another instance. Before we discuss this process in detail let us see the examples.

1. uur curri   "a wanderer" (lit. "One who wanders in the city or village)

2. meeni minukki/   "a showy woman" (lit. "One who de-
   meenu minukki   corates herself)

3. cumai ṭaaṅki*   "that which bears the burden"

---

* This is a simple granite stone construction which looks like the cricket wicket poles, which is used by the pilgrims or pedestrians to put their head-load in order to take some rest while they are in journey.

For example the compound 1. uur curri consists of two members uur and curri. In the second member the suffix –i denotes the agent or the subject. This anaphoric suffix may be representing a Human or Non-human subject. In 1 it refers to a person who wanders in the city or village. In 3 it refers to a Non-human inanimate subject. The following source sentences will make the position clear.

1.a. oruvan uurai-c-currukiraan   ''Someone comes around
the city / village''

2.a. orutti meeni-y-ai minukkukiraal
''Someone (woman) decorates her body''

3.a. oru kal cumai-y-ai-t-taankukiratu
''One stone bears the burden''

It will be seen that in all these sentences some kind of indefinite adjective (like oru) or indefinite pronoun (like oruvan, orutti) is added invariably. Also the source verbs are all present in the surface structures. In the derivational process what happens is that the subject of the source sentence is shifted to the end and added after the verb. This is nominalised later. While nominalisation takes place the subject noun is changed into the anaphoric suffix —i

This could be demonstrated with an example viz.. compound 1.

1.a. oruvan uurai-c-currukiraan $==\Rightarrow$

uurai-c-currukiraan oruvan

Then after relativisation this becomes uurai-c-currukira
oruvan.

Afterwards uurai-c-currukira oruvan $==\Rightarrow$

uurai-c-currukiravan $==\Rightarrow$ uur currukiravan

uur currukiravan + i = = ⟹ uur curru kira + i = = ⟹

uur curru + i = = ⟹ uur curri

This type of nominalisation could be called as Agentive NP nominalisation. As such this kind of nominalisation will not come under simple morphological derivation and should be treated at the transformational level. It seems to me that this transformational treatment can be extended to other languages also like English. For example the noun murderer (murder + er) which can be treated as a nominalisation of the phrase ''he who has murdered''. However this has to be further worked out in detail.

This type of compounds, however, poses a problem regarding its identification with the NP of the matrix sentence. In this case something like an Agentive NP had to be set up in the matrix sentence. Consequently this has to be traced back to the embedded sentence also. Thus the embedded sentence will have an agentive NP as its subject.

Since the agentive NP of the matrix sentence has to be derived from the embedded sentence we posit only a dummy symbol—△. This has to be always an NP and not a single noun. When the derivation is made a transformational rule viz.. Agentive NP copying rule has to be applied in order to rewrite the symbol with the agentive NP derived from the constituent sentence.

There is also another peculiarity in the nominalisation. Generally when the verb is nominalised the verb is first relativised and the pronoun is added to it. For example

currukiṟaan + avan = = = ⇒ currukiṟa + avan = = = ⇒ currukiṟavan "he who wanders". But in the case of compounds with the anaphoric -i this is not followed. Instead of <u>avan</u> <u>-an</u> it takes —i In the example <u>uur curri, cuurrkiṟavan curri</u> On the basis of the above facts we have to conclude that there are two types of nominalisations in Tamil viz., the general one taking the GNP suffix (G = gender; N = number; P = person) and an agentive one taking the suffix—i. Accordingly the latter is called Agentive NP nominalisation.

The derived nominal expresses always a habitual meaning. This has a bearing on the tense aspect of the source verb. For instance we cannot construct an agentive nominal when the tense of the source verb is past. we cannot have *curriya + i = = ⇒ curri. "He who has wandered". The verb of the source sentence has to be always in the non-past.

In the process of derivation these above mentioned facts have to be taken note of. Except for these idiosyncratic features all other details regarding the derivation of other types of compounds are applicable to these also.

Let us take the example 1. <u>uur curri</u> for demonstrating the derivation. The source for this is 1.a. The following tree diagram explains the structure of the constituent sentence and the NP of the matrix sentence. As already pointed out the symbol denoting the agentive NP has to be copied at the end of the derivation of the constituent sentence.
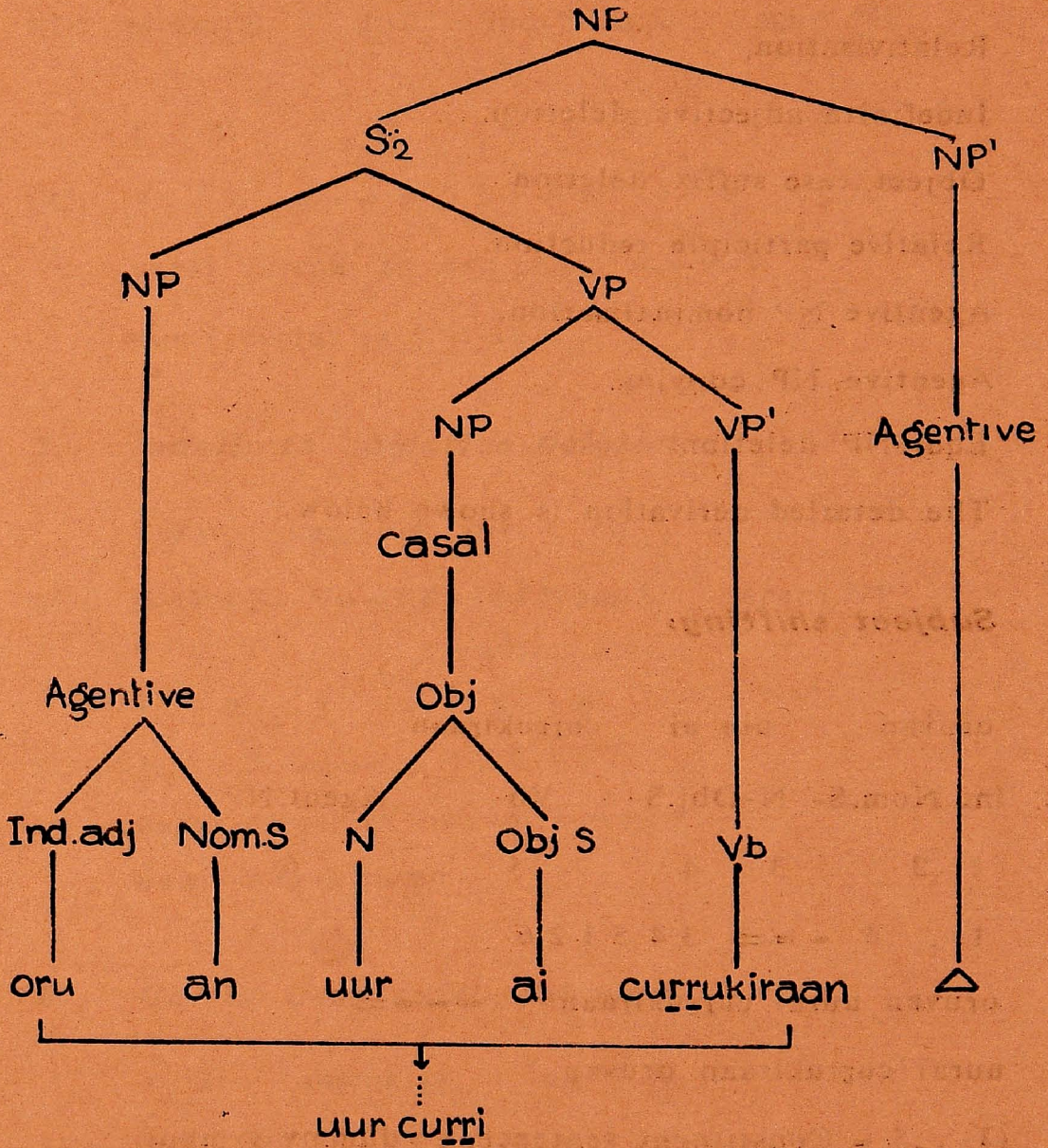
The following transformational rules are applied.

1. Subject shifting.

2. Relativisation.

3. Indefinite adjective deletion.

4. Object case suffix deletion.

5. Relative participle reduction.

6. Agentive NP nominalisation.

7. Agentive NP copying.

8. Equi–NP deletion.

The detailed derivation is shown below.

1. Subject shifting:

oruvan   uur ai   currukiraan

SD: Ind.Nom.S- N–Obj.S–   Vb–   Agent.NP

1 2   3   4   5   6

SC: 1. . . .6 $\Longrightarrow$ 3 4 5 1 2 6

oruvan uurai currukiraan $\Longrightarrow$

uurai currukiraan oruvan

(1. . .5 = Constituent sentence; 6 = dummy symbol

denoting agentive NP of the matrix sentence)

2.   *Relativisation*:

uurai   cu<u>rr</u>uki<u>r</u>aan oru   an

SD: N-Obj.S-   Vb-   Ind-Nom.S-   agent.NP
                             adj.

1   2   3   4   5   6

SC: 1....6 ===⇒ 1 2 3 + RP 4 5 6

uurai currukiran oru an   ===⇒

uurai cu<u>rr</u>uki<u>r</u>a oru an

3.   *Indefinite adjective deletion*.

uurai   cu<u>rr</u>uki<u>r</u>a oru   an

SD: N-Obj.S- Vb+RP- Ind.Nom.S   agent.NP
                             adj.

1   2   3   4   5   6   7

SC: 1....7 ===⇒ 1 2 3 4 6 7

uurai cu<u>rr</u>uki<u>r</u>a oru an ===⇒

uurai cu<u>rr</u>uki<u>r</u>a an

4.   *Object case suffix deletion*.

uurai   cu<u>rr</u>uki<u>r</u>a   **an**

SD: N-Obj.S Vb+RP   Nom.S   agent.NP

1   2   3   4   5   6

SC: 1....6 ===⇒ 1 3 4 5 6

uurai cu<u>rr</u>uki<u>r</u>a an ==⇒

uur cu<u>rr</u>uki<u>r</u>a an

5. *Relative participle reduction:*

uur cuᵣᵣukiᵣa an

SD: N–   Vb+RP Nom.S   agent NP

    1   2   3   4   5

SC: 1. . . .5 = = = ⇒ 1 2 4 5

uur cuᵣᵣukiᵣa an = = = ⇒

uur cuᵣᵣu an

6. *Agentive NP nominalisation.*

uur curru an

SD: N–   Vb   Nom.S– agent NP

    1   2   3   4

SC: 1. . . .4 = = = ⇒ 1 2 3 + Agent.Suffix 4

uur cuᵣᵣu an = = = ⇒

uur cuᵣᵣu i

(an + agentive suffix –i = = ⇒ –i morphophonemically)

7. *Agentive NP copying*

uur curru i

SD: N–   Vb– agent suffix agent. NP

    1   2   3   4

SC: 1. . . .4 = = ⇒ 1 2 3 1 2 3

uur cuᵣᵣu i = = = ⇒

uur cuᵣᵣu i uur cuᵣᵣu i

8. Equi NP deletion:

uur caṟṟu i   uur cuṟṟu i

SD: N- Vb- Ag.Suffix   N- Vb- Ag Suifix

     1   2   3   4   5   6

SC: 1. . . .6 $=\!=\!=\!\Rightarrow$ 1 2 3

uur cuṟṟui i uur cuṟṟu i $=\!=\!=\!\Rightarrow$

uur cuṟṟu i

uur cuṟṟu + i will become as uur cuṟṟi after morpho-
phonemic changes.

Similarly

minukku + i $=\!=\!=\!\Rightarrow$ minukki

ṭaanku + i $=\!=\!=\!\Rightarrow$ ṭaanki

2.7.2. (b) Locative + Verb + (Subject)-i

There is a subject of compounds lime sub set (a)
which show a relationship of Locative + Verb + (Subject)-i
The following compounds show such relationship.

1.   ṭeru-p-poṟukki   "One who gathers or picks up in the
street"

2.   raa-p paaṭi   "One who sings in the night"
"night-singer"

The first member denotes the location where someone (de-
noted by the agentive -i) does (denoted by the verb i.e.
the second member) something. The source sentences for
the above will be

1 a. oruvan ṭeru-v-il poṛukkukiṛaan

"Someone picks up in the street"

2.a. oruvan iravil paaṭukiṛaan

"Someone sings in the night"

Since the derivation is like the same as given in (a) it is not repeated here. So also for the following types.

2.7 2, (c) Object + Verb + (Instrumental) –i

There are a subject of compounds which show the above relationship. The only difference is the suffix –i which is added to the verb is representing the instrumental rather than the subject. Consider the following examples.

1.	maṇ veṭṭi	"that which cuts earth" / "spade"
2.	muḷ vaaṅki	"that which pulls out thorn" / "thorn remover"
3.	kocu viraṭṭi	"that which expels the mosquito" / "mosquito repellant"
4.	puucci kolli	"that which kills the insect" / insecticide
5.	toocai ṭiruppi	"that which turns doosai" (an edible)

The source sentences for the above examples are as follows:

1.a. oruvan oru karuviyaal maṇṇai veṭṭukiṛaan

"Someone cuts the earth with an instrument"

2.a. oruvan oru karuviyaal muḷḷai vaaṇkukiṟaan
   "Someone pulls out the thorn with an instrument"

3.a. oruvan oru maruṇtaal kocuvai viraṭṭukiṟaan
   "Someone drives away the mosquito with a medicine"

4.a. oruvan oru maruṇtaal puucciyai-k-kollukiṟaan
   "Someone kills the insect with a medicine"

5.a. oruṭṭi oru karuvi / karaṇṭi-y-aal ṭoocai-y-ai-ṭ-
   tiruppukiṟaaḷ

   "Someone (a woman) turns the doosai with a spoon"

It will be seen that in all these sentences an indefinite
adjective is added before the words denoting instruments.
It should be pointed out here also that all the source verbs
are present in the surface structures i.e. in the compounds
as second members. In the derivational process the instru-
mentals are shifted to the end of the sentence and added
after the verb. For example sentence 1.a.

oruvan oru karuvi-y-aal maṇṇai veṭṭukiṟaan = = ⇒

oruvan maṇṇai veṭṭukiṟaan oru karuvi-y-aal.

Later oruvan mannai veṭṭukiṟaan oru karuvi-y-aal = = ⇒

maṇṇai veṭṭukiṟaan oru karuvi-y-aal = = ⇒

maṇṇai veṭṭukiṟaan karuvi-y-aal = = ⇒

maṇṇai veṭṭukiṟa karuvi-y-aal = = ⇒

maṇṇai veṭṭukira karuvi = = ⇒

meṇ veṭṭukira karuui = = = ⇒

maṇ veṭṭukira + i = = ⇒

maṇ veṭṭi

Since the derivational process is same as that of (a) it has not been repeated here.

2.8. Co-ordinate Compounds

Coordinate compounds consisting of two nominals are alone taken up here. There are many complexities regarding the organisation of the constituents. First of all both the constituents result from two different source sentences. Since a grouping is made in this type of compounds they always occur in plural except non-humans where the plural marker is optionally omitted in certain compounds. Thus, for the former we have

    1. Kapila Paranar   "Kapilar and Paranar"

    2. annantankai { maar / yar }   "Brother and sister"

    3. taay takappan maar   "Mother and father"

and for the letter

    4. cetikotikal   "plant and creeper"

    5. pulpuuntukal   "grass and root"

    6. tuni manikal   "cloth and ornament"

    7. ittili caampaar   "Idli and sāmbār"

The last item is without the plural marker.

Secondly since the compound resulting from the embedded sentence is going to replace the NP of the matrix sentence the NP of the matrix sentence has to be set up with plural marker, for, the compound of the coordination type is always occuring with the plural marker.

Thirdly the deep structure of this type of compounds have to be derived from two underlying sentences.
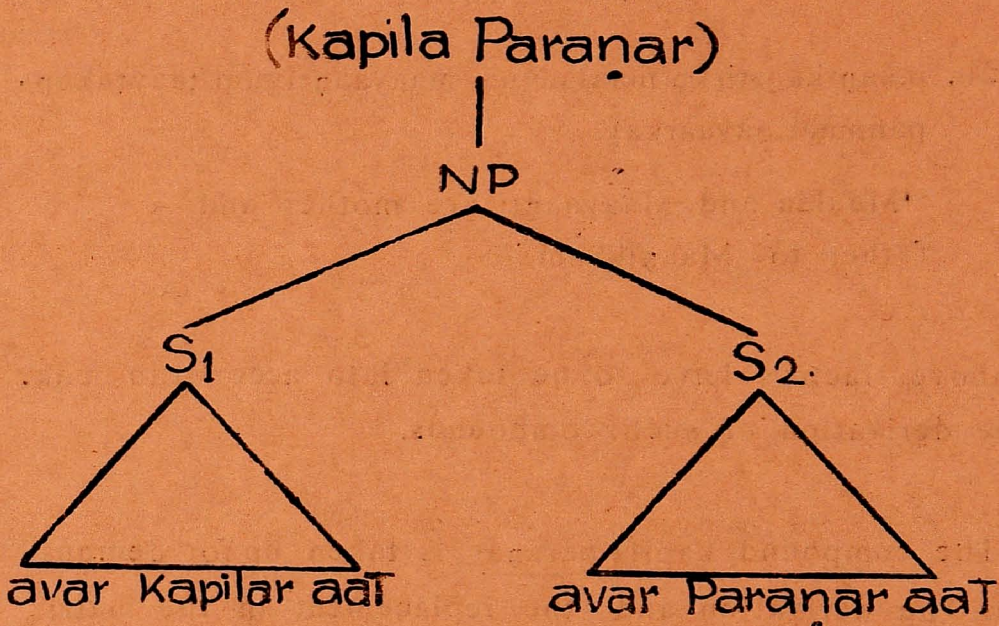
(aaT is the source Verb with Tense)

Fourthly a number of transformational rules are required for the derivation, in that this differs from all other types of compounds we have discussed so far.

Further, compounds which express the kinship relation function differently also. For example the direct relationship found between individuals are expressed as such by the constituents themselves in compounds like 2a. annantankaimaar. The expansion of this into 2b. Kannanum Kalyaniyum annantankaimaar aavaarkal "Kannan and Kalyani are brother and sister" reveals clearly this relationship. But 3. taaytakappanmaar when expanded into 3a. "Maalaavum maayaanti

yum taaytakappanmaar aavaarkal'', does not so reveal the direct relationshiP. In fact 3a needs another word denoting. a person who is in relation with maalaa and mayanti. Suppose we introduce this word denoting a person we get

2b. maanikkattiṛku maalaavum maayaanṭiyum ṭaayṭakap-
   panmaar aavaarkal

   ''Maalaa and Maayaanṭi are mother and
   father to Maanikkam.''

The above factors have to be taken into account in mak_ ing the derivation of such compounds.

The compound kapila-paranar is taken up for demons- tration. The derivation and the replacement in the matrix sentence are explained below. we begin with the tree diagram showing the base phrase marker of the source sentences
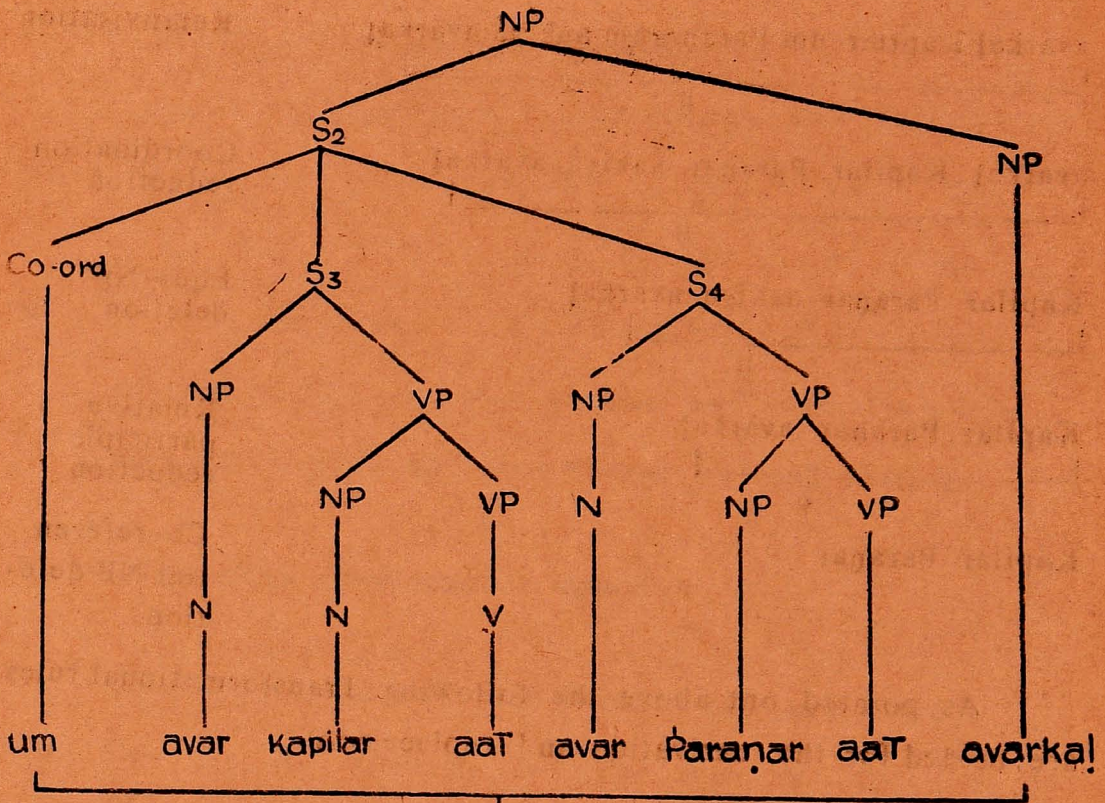
um avar Kapilar aaT avar Paraṇar aaT aaT avarkaḷ — Copulative Predicate copying

⇓

um avar Kapilar avar Paraṇar aaT avarkal — Identical constituents deletion

⇓

um avar-um Kapilar-um avar-um paraṇar um aaT avarkaḷ - Coordinator copying

⇓

um avarum avar-um Kapilar-um Paraṇar-um aaT avarkaḷ — Subject shifting

⇓

um avarkaḷ Kapilar-um Paraṇar-um aaT avarkaḷ — Conjuctive Pro-nominalisation

⇓

avarkaḷ Kapilar-um Paraṇar-um aaT avarkaḷ — Left-most coordinator deletion

⇓

avarkaḷ Kapilar-um Paraṇarum aakiya avarkaḷ   Relativisation

⇓

avarkaḷ Kapilar Paraṇar aakiya avarkaḷ   Coordination reduction

⇓

Kapilar Paraṇar aakiya avarkaḷ   Equi-Np deletion

⇓

Kapilar Paraṇar avarkaḷ   Relative participle reduction

⇓

Kapilar Paraṇar   Co-referential NP deletion

As pointed out above the following Transformational rules are needed for the derivation and replacement.

1.   Copulative predicate copying

2.   Identical constituents deletion

3.   Coordinator copying

4.   Subject shifting

5.   Conjuctive copying

6.   Left—most coordinator deletion.

7.   Relativisation

8.   Coordinatior reduction

9.   Equi-NP deletion.

10.   Relative participle reduction.

11.   Coreferential NP deletion.

1. *Copulative predicate copying.*

um   avar kapilar aaT avar Paraṇar aaT avarkaḷ

SD: Coor- N- N- Vb- N- N- Vb- N

1   2   3   4 5   6   7   8

SC: 1. . , .8 = = = ⟹   1 2 3 4 5 6 7+Co.P 8

um avar kapilar aaT avar Paraṇar aaT avarkaḷ = = = ⟹

um avar Kapilar aaT avar Paraṇar aaT aaT avarkaḷ.

2. *Identical constituents deletion*

um avar Kapilar aaT avar Paraṇar aaT aaT avarkaḷ

SD: Co- N- N- Vb- N- N- Vb- Vb- N
or

1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9

SC: 1. . . , .9   = = = = ⟹   1 2 3 5 6 8 9

um avar Kapilar aaT avar Paraṇar aaT aaT avarkaḷ = = ⟹

um avar Kapilar avar Paraṇar aaT avarkaḷ

3. *Coordinator copying*

um avar Kapilar avar Paraṇar aaT avarkaḷ

SD: Co- N- N- N- N- Vb- N
or

1   2   3   4   5   6   7

SC: 1. 7   = = = ⟹   1 2+coor. 3+coor 4+coor

5+coor 6 7

um avar Kapilar avar paraṇar aaT avarkaḷ

um avarum Kapilarum avarum araṇarum aaT avarkaḷ

4. *Subject shifting*

um avarum Kapilarum avarum Paraṇarum aaT avarkaḷ

SD: co- N+coor- N+coor N+coor- N+coor- Vb- N

or

   1   2   3   4   5   6 7   8 9   10   11

SC: 1 . . · . 11 $\implies$ 1 2 3 6 7 4 5 8 9 10 11

um avarum Kapilarum avarum Paraṇarum aaT

avarkaḷ $\implies$

um avarum avarum Kapilarum Paraṇarum aaT avarkaḷ

5. *Conjunctive pronominalisation*

(Though the pronoun itself stands for some other noun here these pronouns have to be treated as co-referents and combined into, again, a pronoun. A theoretical revision is suggested here. But much more detailed analysis is necessary to demonstrate this more clearly. Since this study falls out- side the scope of the present discussion it is not dealt with here in detail except to suggest).

um avarum avarum Kapilarum Paraṇarum aaT avarkaḷ

SD: coor N+coor-N+coor- N+coor- N+coor- Vb- N

   1 2   3 4   5 6   7   8   9   10   11

SC: 1 . . . .11 $\implies$ 1 2 3 + 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

um avarum avarum Kapilarum Paranarum aaT avarkal

$$= = = \Rightarrow$$

um avarkal Kapilarum Paranarum aaT avarkal

6. *Left - most coordinator deletion*

um avarkal Kapilarum Paranarum aaT avarkal

SD: coor-   N-   N+coor- N+coor-   Vb-   N

1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8

SC: 1. . . .8 $= = = \Rightarrow$ 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

um avarkal Kapilarum Paranarum aaT avarkal $= = \Rightarrow$

avarkal Kapilarum Paranarum aaT avarkal

7. *Relativisation:*

avarkal Kapilarum Paranarum aaT avarkal

SD: N-   N+coor-   N+coor-   Vb-   N

1   2   3   4   5   6   7

SC: 1. . . .7 $= = = \Rightarrow$ 1 2 3 4 5 6 + RP 7

avarkal Kapilarum Paranarum aaT avarkal $= = = \Rightarrow$

avarkal Kapilarum Paranarum aakiya avarkal

8. *Coordination reduction.*

avarkal Kapilarum Paranarum aakiya avarkal

SD: N-   N+coor-   N+coor- Vb+RP-   N

1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8

SC: 1...7.8 = = = ⇒ 1 2 4 6 7 8

avarkaḷ Kapilar um Paraṇarum aakiya avarkaḷ = = ⇒

avarkaḷ Kapilar Paraṇar aakiya avarkaḷ

9.   Equi-NP deletion:

avarkaḷ Kapilar Paraṇar aakiya avarkaḷ

SD:	N-	N-	N-	Vb+RP-	N
	1	2	3	4 5	6

SC: 1 . . . .6 = = = ⇒ 2 3 4 5 6

avarkaḷ Kapilar Paraṇar aakiya avarkaḷ = = = ⇒

Kapilar Paraṇar aakiya avarkaḷ

10:   Relative participle reduction:

Kapilar Paraṇar aakiya avarkaḷ

SD:	N-	N-	Vb+RP-	N
	1	2 3	4	5

SC: 1 . . . .5 = = = ⇒ 1 2 5

Kapilar Paraṇar aakiya avarkaḷ = = = ⇒

Kapilar Paraṇar avarkaḷ

11.   Coreferential NP deletion.

Kapilar Paraṇar avarkaḷ

SD:	N-	N-	N
	1	2	3

SC: 1....3 $= = = \Rightarrow$ 1 2

  Kapilar Paraṇar avarkaḷ $= = = \Rightarrow$

  Kapilar Paraṇar

The relevant morphophonemic rule will be applied and the final form is got.

  Kapilar + Paraṇar $= = = \Rightarrow$ Kapila Paraṇar

2.9. *Figurative Nominal compounds*

In a language like Tamil which has got a recorded history of more than two thousand years and which has got a wealth of literature the collection and classification of the figurative nominal compounds becomes practically impossible for a single person. However an attempt has been made to collect those compounds of this type which have been given in the Tamil lexicon. Hence this should be treated only as representative rather than exhaustive. Traditional Tamil grammarians have taken note of these compounds and have made some observations. For example Ṭolkaṇpiyar the earliest Tamil grammarian (2nd or 3rd century B.C.) has identified that these compounds involve a construction involving comparison and has Identified four types of comparison viz (1) the comparison between shapes (2) the comparision between the colours (3) the comparison between actions and (4) the comparison involving all other similarities which is referred to by a generic name payan "result, use etc.," These could be roughly explained as the semantic "atoms" that are activated in the lexical senses of the constituents of the compounds. The other semantic atoms which are not activated are suppress— ed in the realisation of the compounds. But it is possible to

trace other types of comparisons as shown elsewhere in this chapter. The observations made by this grammarian as well as other authors and commentators are thus useful for our-analysis. The figurative compounds which contain two members are alone considered here. A plethora of compounds involving more than two members are also available· One among the two constituents may be used in a figurative sense. It may be explained as follows:-

(1) Thing comparable + Thing compared

or (2) Thing compared + Thing comparable

In type (1) we notice the first member of the compound is used figuratively. In (2) the second member is used figura tively. Under type (1) we have subjects involving specific types of comparison as that of between shape, colour etc. Repre sentative examples are given beolw in a tabular form. In the first column the compounds are given; in the second colnmn the meanings are given- both literally and idiomatically; in the third column the similarities on which basis the comparisons are made are given. In other words only these semantic "atoms" are activated in the lexical sense of both the constituents.

Type 1

Set A.   Based on the similarity between shapes.

Compounds	Meaning	Similarity or acti-vated semantic atoms.
1. Valai-p-paniyan	"net-shaped banian" lit. "the inner garment (banian) which looks like a net"	the shape of knitting
2. ɲilaamukam	"face like the moon"	Roundness
3. tuṭi-yiṭai	"waist like a kettle-drum"	shape) (
4. viṟ puruvam	"eye-brow like a bow"	curvature
5. viciṟi vaaḷai	"leaves of a banana tree like a palmyra fan"	semicircle
6. aṟaṟ kuuṇtal	"curly hair like the sand dunes in the river bed"	the layers-curlings

Here too we have to make a sub-classification because in the above compounds the comparison is made between the "whole" things and not between the parts as is found in the following examples. Even though the word used represents the whole only a part of the whole is compared.

7. kaḻutai-k-kaal	"legs like the sagging criss crossed legs of a donkey"	criss-crossed, saggy shape
8. panṟi mukam	"the face like the face of a pig"	conical projection
9. kuraṅku mukam	'the face like the face of a monkey"	"
10. aaṇtai-k-kaṇ	"the eye like that of an owl"	largeness
11. kiḻi mukku	"the nose like that of a parrot"	curvature

Set B. Based on the similarity between colours.

1. pavaḻa uṭaṭu	"lips like coral"	redness
2 paal mukam	"face like milk"	whiteness (whiteness is identified with beauty)

There are examples which point out to a comparison between the parts.

3. taḻirmeeni	"body like the colour of the tender leaf" (of a mango)	tan colour
4. mullai-e- cirippu	"laugh (lit. the teeth) like the jasmine flower	whiteness

Set C. Based on the similarity between actions.

1. puli-p-paayccal   "the leap like that   swiftness
                      of a tiger"

2. karaṭi-p-piṭi   "the hold like that   firmness
                      of a bear"

3. uṭumpu-p-piṭi   "the hold like that   ,,
                      of a wild lizard"

4. anna naṭai   "the gait like that   gait
                      of a swan"

Set D. Based on the similarities other than the above three

1. carkarai-p-peeccu " speech like sugar"   sweetness

2. kal ṉeṅcu   "heart like a stone"   (sweet-good)
                                             hard-ness

3. amuṭa moḻi   "speech like ambrosia/ sweetness
                      nectar"   (rejuvenation)

There are, further, examples which show more than one similarity amongst the members of the compound. They are given below.

Set E.   Based on more than one similarity

1. kuvaḷai-k-kaṇ   "eye like a kuvaḷai   shape and colour
                      flower"

2. varai-ṭ-tooḷ   "shoulder like the   shape and quality
                      bamboo"   (coolness)

3. muṅkil kaḷuttu "neck like the bamboo" shape and quality
                                                        (coolness)

4. arici-p-paḷ   "teeth like rice"   shape, colour and
                                            sharpness

Coming to type II we have the following examples. Here the second member which is generally used as the "thing compared" is now in turn used as the thing comparaple. As such they become metaphors. The classification like the above set is not attempted for want of space.

1. muka maṭiyam   "The face like the moon"
2. collamuṭam   "The words like the ambrosia"
3. peeccu maḷai   "The speech like the rain"
4. vaaḷkkai-c-cakkaram "The life like the wheel"

Type I derivation:

Coming to the syntactic structure of these compounds, as already pointed out, a construction involving comparison has to be set up. In order to identify the similarity between the constituents particles of comparison like poola, poonṟa, maaṭiri "as" or "like" have to be posited to the deep structure. Let us take an example from Set A for demonstration. For the compound A.4. viṟpuruvam we could posit the following as the source sentence with the comparative particle "poola"

A.4. 1. puruvam villai-p-poola uḷḷatu
         "The eyebrow is like the bow".

The deep structure for this sentence will be:

N(Subject) + com. clause + verb

```
              /\
             /  \
            N    Com.part.
```
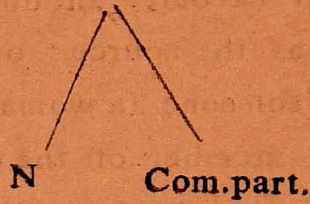
The derivation of this compounds is explained below in the usual manner.

```
                          NP
                        /    \
                       /      \
                     S₂        \
                    /  \        NP1
                   /    \        |
                 NP      VP      |
                  |     /  \     |
                  |    /    \    |
                  | Comp.clause VP'
                  |   /  \      |
                  |  /    \     |
                  | Casal Comp.part  Vb    N
                  | /  \      |    |    |
                  |N    N   Obj.S |    |
                  |          |    |    |
              puruvam vil.   ai  pcola ullatu  puruvam
```
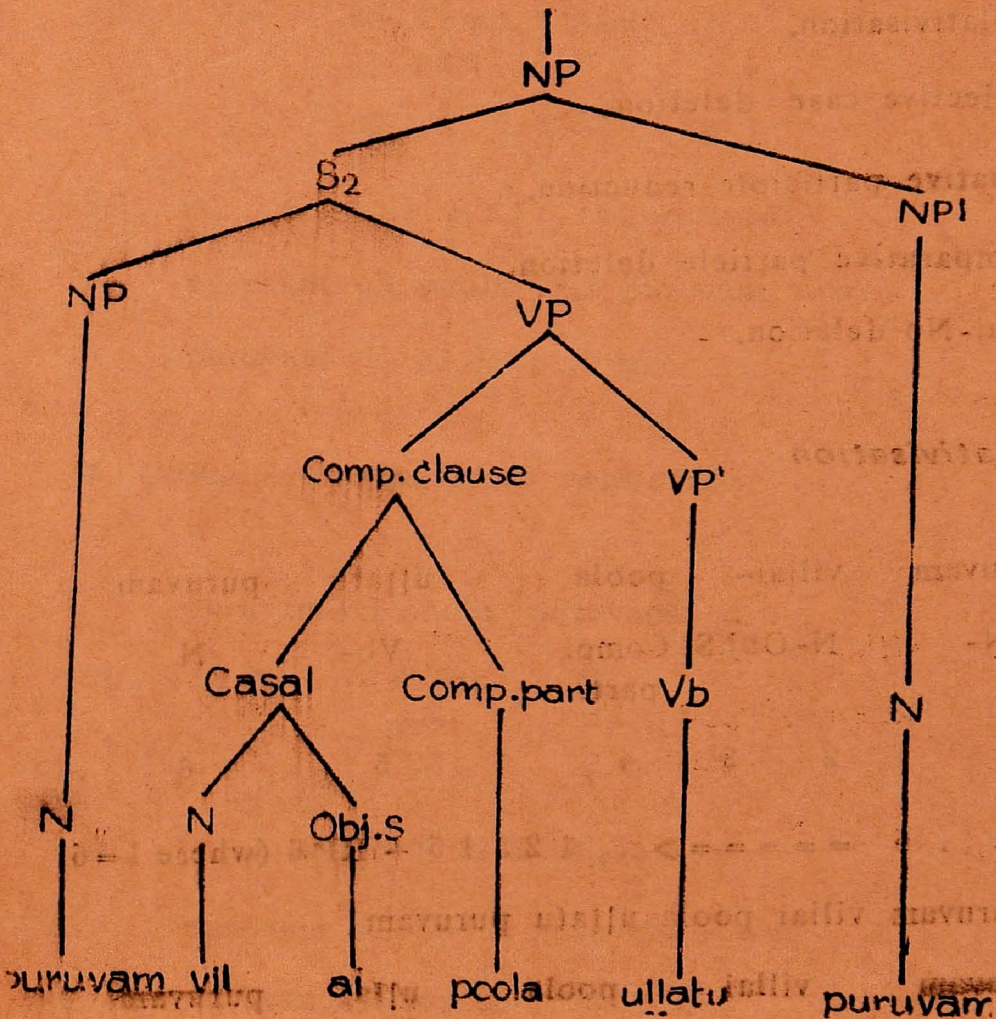
It will be seen from the above diagram that the second smember of the compound functions as the subject of the source sentence. (This will become an object when the following entence is taken as the source : orutti villai-p-poola puṟu-vaṭṭai uṭaiyaaḷ, ''someone (a woman/girl) has an eyebrow like a bow''). The first member of the compound functions as an object. Though we find here a relationship like subject + object discussed elsewhere this cannot be treated as such because of the involvement of comparison.

The derivation is explained further below. The following transformational rules are applied.

1. Relativisation.

2. Objective case deletion.

3. Relative participle reduction.

4. Comparative particle deletion.

5. Equi-Np deletion.

1. *Relativisation.*

	puruvam	villai-	poola		uḷḷatu	puruvam
SD:	N-	N-Obj.S	Comp. part.		Vb-	N
	1	2	3	4	5	6

SC. 1 . . . 6 = = = = => 1 2 3 4 5 + RP 6 (where 1 = 6)

puruvam villai poola uḷḷatu puruvam

puruvam **villai** **poola** **uḷḷa** **puruvam**

4. Odject case deletion

SD: N-   N-Obj.S.   Comp   Vb+Rp   N

       1   2   3   4   5   6   7

SC: 1 . . . 7 $= = \Rightarrow$ 1 2 4 5 6 7 (where 1 = 7)

      puruvam villai poola uḷḷa puruvam $= = \Rightarrow$

      puruvam vil poola uḷḷa puruvam

3. Relative participle deletion

      puruvam vil poola uḷḷa   puruvam

SD: N-   N- Comp. Vb+RP   N
                     part.

        1   2   3   4   5   6

SC: 1 . . . .6 $= = \Rightarrow$ 1 2 3 6 (where 1 = 6)

      puruvam vil poola uḷḷa puruvam $= = \Rightarrow$

      puruvam vil poola puruvam

4. Comparative particle reduction

      puruvam vil poola puruvam

SD: N- N- Comp.   N
                 part.

        1 2   3   4

SC: 1 . . . 4 $= = \Rightarrow$ 1 2 3 4 (where 1 = 4)

      puruvam vil poola puruvam $= = \Rightarrow$

      puruvam vil purvam

5. Equi-NP deletion

puruvam vil puruvam

SD: N-   N-   N

       1   2   3

SC: 1...3 $\Longrightarrow$ 2 3

puruvam vil puruvam $\Longrightarrow$

vil puruvam

Similarly when we extend this kind of derivation to compounds 7, 8, 9, etc., under Set A we meet with some problems. For example the compound 7. kaḷutai-k-kaal when expanded will give the following unacceptable structure "kaal kaḷutaiyai-p-poola uḷḷatu" "The leg is like the donkey."

What is compared here is only the leg of the donkey and not donkey In other words, as pointed out already, the comparison is between only a part of the whole. In the derivational process this has to be taken note of. Accordingly we have to set up different deeper layers. The source sentence for this type of compounds will be : kaal kaḷutai-k-kaalai-p-poola uḷḷatu, "the legs are like the legs of a donkey." Again kaḷutai-k-kaal, in turn, is itself a compound which has to be traced from another deep structure. The following diagram will explain this clearly.
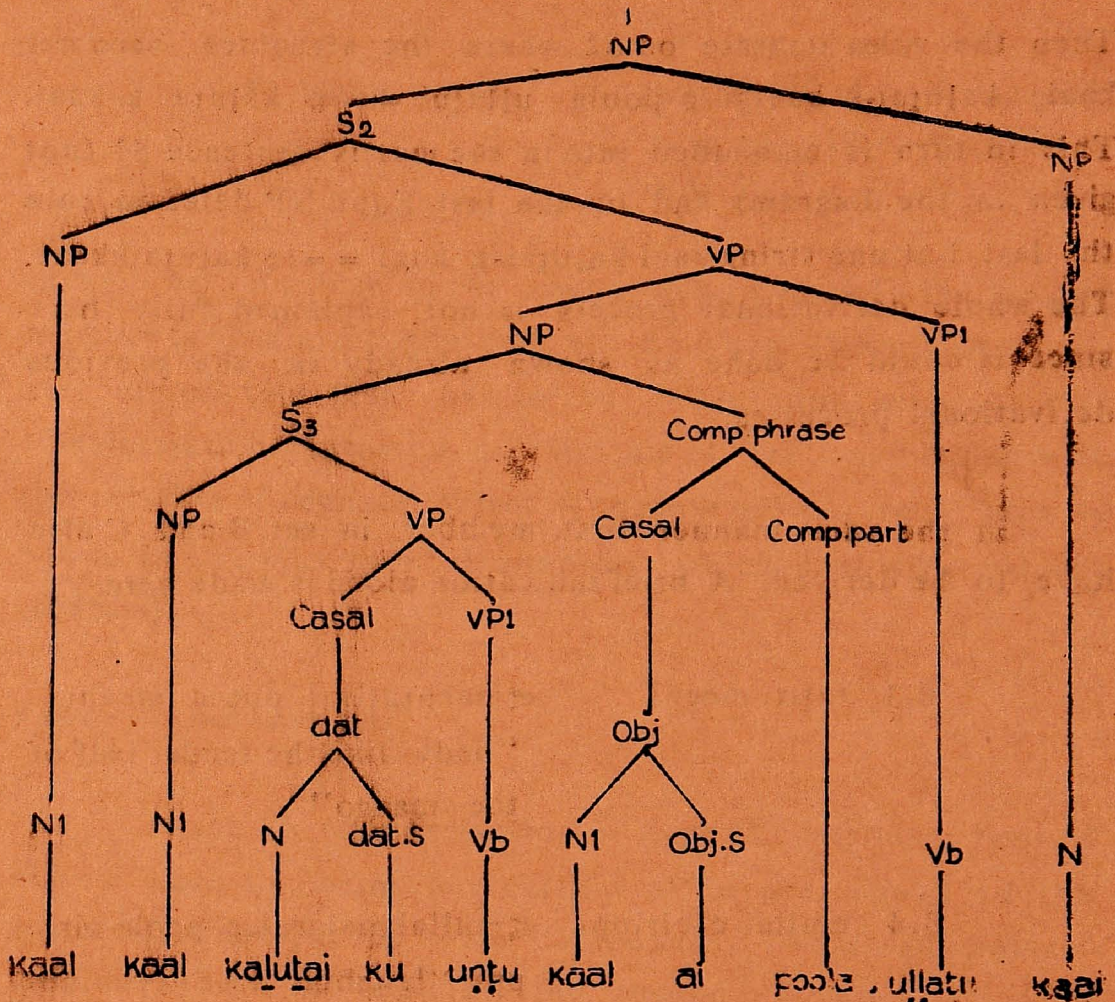
A series of transformational rules are necessary here. First the rules are operated on S3. After the application of such transformational rules we get an intermediary stage structure like the following.

kaal kaḷuṭai-k-ku uṇṭu = =⇒ kaḷṭaiyinutaiya kaal which in turn becomes kaḷuṭai-k-kaal.

Then the rules operate on S2 where the structure becomes kaal kaḷuṭai-k-kaalai-p-poola uḷḷaṭu = =⇒ kaḷuṭai k-kaal. This in turn is embedded into in the matrix sentence S1 (not given in the diagram) and by the last Equi-NP deletion rule the last but one string kaal kaḷuṭai-k-kaal = =⇒ kaḷuṭaikkaal. The whole derivational process is not explained fully here since it could be done as shown already in the previous derivational processes.

In the same manner first member in set B and C also have to be derived. A brief indication alone is made here.

B.3 taḷir meeni ⪦ maaṇṭaḷirai poola meeni "body like the tender leaf of the mango"

B.4 mullai-c-cirippu ⪦ mullai malarai-p-poola cirippu "laughter like jasmine flowers".

Set C. 1 puli-p-paayccal ⪦ puli-p-paayccalai -p-poola-p-paayccal "the leap like that of a tiger"

2. karaṭi-p-piṭi ⪦ karaṭi-p-piṭiyai-p-poola-p-piṭi "the hug like that of a bear"

3. uṭumpu-p-Piṭi   >   uṭumpu-p-piṭiyai-p-poola
-p-piṭi "the hold like
that of a Wild lizard

4. anna naṭai   >   anna naṭaiyai-p-Poolanaṭaɪ
"the gait like that of a
swan"

It will be seen that in the above examples in C the second member is used as a cognate object. So when these expressions are derived this fact has to be taken into account. All transformations involved in the case of the compounds with the relation of cognate object + cognate object verb have to be made here also. (see the chapters which deal with cognate objects)

Type II - derivation.

Coming to the derivation of type II compounds first of all we have to point out certain differences found in the syntactic behaviour of these compounds. As already pointed out, in these compounds the second member which is generally used as the "thing compared" is, in turn, used as the first member thus avoiding the involvement of comparative construction. Thus we do not have a particle of comparison as found in the previous type of sentences. For example maṭimukam (Type I) has the source sentence mukam maṭiyai-p-poola uḷḷatu. But if the second member is shifted to the first position instead of having a constru-ction involving comparison we have equative type of relation between the constitutents. Thus we have for the compound muka maṭiyam the following source sentence maṭiyam mukam aakum "The moon that is the face"

There are some more complications when we consider the compound vaalkkai-c-cakkaram, "life-wheel". Since both the words have figurative meanings the relationship between these constituents become metaphorical. An immediate and interesting question will be as to "what linguistic intuitions does a native speaker have about the metaphorical sense of vaalkkai-c-cakkaram that a transformational grammar must account for?" (Botha: 1968). If we take into consideration the meanings of the constituents individually we first member vaalkkai gives the meaning "life"; the second member cakkaram gives the meaning "wheel". Primarily we can say that these constituents show a relationship involving comparison. Thus we can have the following sentences suggesting different layers.

Stage I   vaalkkai cakkarattai-p-poola ullatu

"The life is like a wheel"

Stage II   The "life" which is compared to the "wheel" is in turn used as the attribute to the word cakkaram thus giving no room for a construction involving comparison. Here we get, as in the previous example of mukamatiyan, an equativetype of relation between the constituents.

So far only one layer of meaning has been considered. The native speaker of Tamil is not stopping here. He proceeds to associate other layers of meanings also. when the "life" is compared with "wheel" it suggests also the meaning of "something which is endless", "a cycle" "cycle of births"

etc., thus entering into the area of philosophy. It is not clear at present as to how to incorporate all these complexites into syntactic realisations which are simple. First of all it becomes obligatory that one should have an adequate "semantic theory which should account for the process of metaphorical invention– all the more so, a theory that stems from generative grammar with its emphasis on creativity" (Bolinger, 1965). As things stand at present this is yet to be done. However we can suggest that the above said compounds could be derived from equational type of source sentences. For example the compounds mukamatiyam and vaalkkai-c-cakkaram could be derived from the following source sentences respectively.

For mukamatiyam

  1. matiyam mukam aakum

  2. cakkaram vaalkkai aakum

The deep structure for these source sentences could be:

  N(subject) + N(Predicate) + Copula Verb

The base phrase marker and the derivation is given below.

```
                        S
                 ┌──────┴────────┐
                NP               PP
                 │          ┌─────┴─────┐
                 N         NP           VP
                 │          │            │
                 │          N            Vb
                 │          │            │
            1 maṭiyam    mukam        aakum
            2. cakkaram  vaaḻkkai     aakum
```
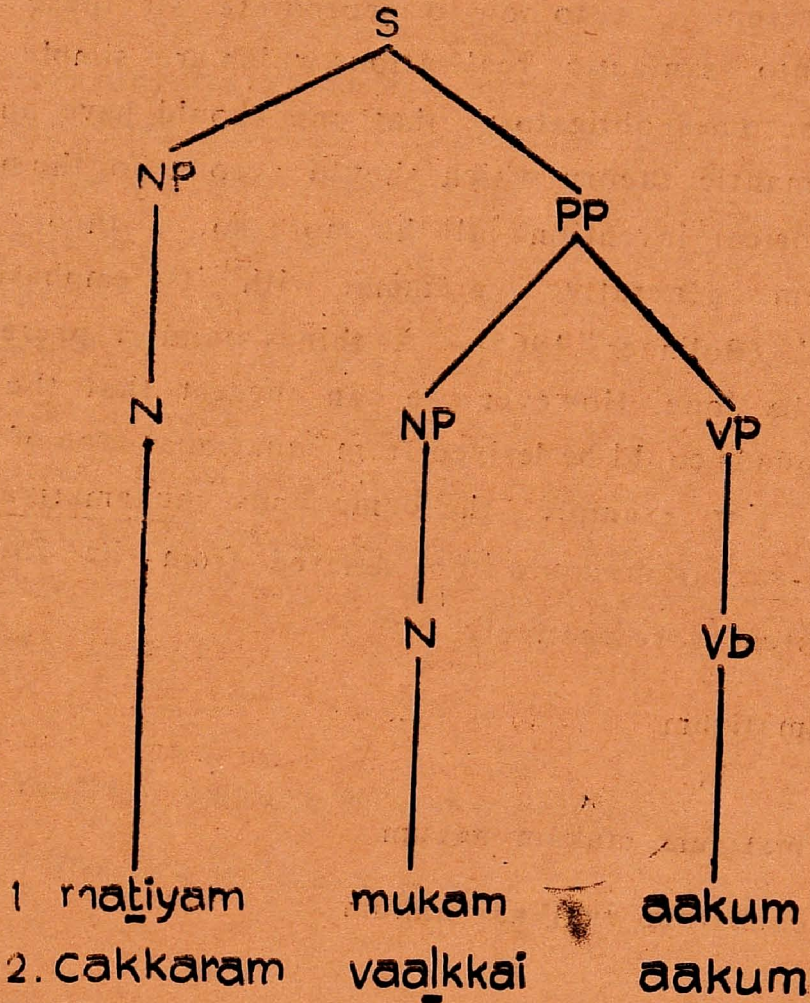
1. mukam aakiya maṭiyam   ━ ━⇒ muka maṭiyam

2. vaaḻkkai aakiya cakkaram ━ ━⇒ vaaḻkkai-c-cak-
                                    karam

2.10. Idiomatic noimnal compounds.

This chapter on "idiomatic nominal compounds is dealt with in three sections. The first section deals with the semantic differences found betweeen the idiomatic nominal compounds and their non-idiomatic counterparts. The second section deals with the syntactic differences found between the idiomatic and the non-idiomatic compounds. At the end of the second section the difference between the figurative nominal compounds and the idiomatic nominal compounds is pointed out. The third section deals with the derivation of the idiomatic nominal compounds adopting transformational generative model. Only a sketchy attempt is being made.Much, more detailed analysis, based on the observations made here. has to be done. It has to be pointed out that only idiomatic compounds are taken up for discussion and not the "lexical idioms."

Section I

Semantic differences between idiomatic and non-idiomatic compounds

1. iṭu muṇtiri-k-koṭṭai   "This is a cashew-nut"

2. ivan muṇtiri-k-koṭṭai   "He is a cashewnut"

When these sentences are given to a native speaker of Tamil his immediate reaction will be the identification of the compound muṇtiri-k-koṭṭai with the "object" cashew-nut in the former sentence and the identification of the compound with the "person who rushes to open his mouth on every occasion" in the latter. These identifications or semantic interpreta-

tions point out that the compound used in Sentence (2) has a reference different from that found in sentence (1). Because of this specialised reference the compound found in (2) is referred to as an idiom. So the compound found in (2) is explained as a nominal compound with an idiomaticised semantic fact. Another characteristic feature of an idiomatic compound is that its meaning cannot be derived from the meanings of its constituent members. In the compound muntiri-k kottai, muntiri means "the cashew fruit" and kottai means the "nut" and we do not find any connection between the meanings of the idiomaticised compound. This is partially true. The compound in other situations, i.e., in other frames we do find some similarity between the idiomatic and its non-idiomatic counterpart. For example see the sentence (3) avan muntiri-k-kottai maatiri peecukiraan. "He speaks like a cashew nut". It looks awkward because we know that the cashew nut will not speak. But here really one of the semantic "atoms" connected with the compound is activised and because of this motivation that this sentence is used as any other semantically non-anomalous sentence The cashew nut is different from other nuts, because it is found attached at the top of the fruit like a projection. This characteristic feature, "the projection," "the coming in the front" is identified with the action of the person who rushes to the front to open his mouth. Specifically we can point out that the similarity lies in this "front-ness." The following sentence brings this fact much more clearly.

4. avan muntiri-k-kottai maatiri munnee munnee peecukiraan.

"He speaks first like the cashew nut" (The translation itself becomes very difficult and it is given only roughly). Again (5) muntiri-k-kottai koopamaaka irukkiratu.

"The cashewnut is angry" is semantically anomalous whereas

(6) muntiri-k-kottai koopimaaka irukkiṛian "The cashewnut (person) is angry" is semantically non-anomalous. This shows that the idiomatic compound contains a meaning "person" also in its composition. The anomaly in (5) is due to the fact that the feature (+person) is absent there. From the above observations it will be clear that

(a) the compound in (2) has a reference which is different from that of the compound used in (1)

(b) The idiomatic compound has a narrower reference than that of the non–idiomatic one.

(c) The composition of the meanings of the consti- tuents does not provide the idiomatic sense. A semantic "atom" which is associated with the meaning of the non–idiomatic compound is responsible for the idiomaticization.

(d) though superfically we do not find any similarity between the idiomatic and non—idiomatic compo- unds at the meaning level we do find a similarity-a common feature found between the person and the cashewnut "the projection" or "the front-ness." We find here a "specialisation" of the lexical sense of the non—idiomatic compound. This "in- tuitive identification of similarity" has to be taken into account in making the derivation of the compound.

Section II

Syntactic differences between idiomatic anb non-idiomatic compounbs.

There are also marked syntactic differences between the idiomatic compound "muntiri-k-kottai" and its non-idiomatic correlate.

(1) While the non-idiomatic compound takes a neuter verb the idiomatic one takes a verb with the feature (+Human). See sentences (1) and (2) Here the concordance or agreement between the subject and the predicate is the deciding factor.

(2) Secondly whilst the non-idiomatic one is related to the question A. inta kottai enna kottai?" what kind of nut is this?" its idiomatic counterpart has no such interrogative correlate.

(3) Thirdly the non-idiomatic compound is separable and traced to a source sentence. But in the cause of idiomatic compound this is not possible. It functions as a well-knit unit.

In the light of the observations made in the above two sections we could say that the link between the idiomatic and the non-idiomatic one is done on the basis of the similarity of the activated semantic atom of the non-idimatic compound with that of the idiom. However it is not claimed here that all the idiomatic compounds found in Tamil have this kind of semantic and syntactic differences. Until a much more detailed

analysis is done these observations should be considered only as pre-theoretical indications. In the following examples also we find such semantic and syntactic differences.

similarity

(1) Paccooṇti ''chameleon''   a person who often changes his affilia- ''Change'' tions.

(2) oṭṭaicciviṅki ''giraffe''   ''a person who is tall or one who is having a long neck''   ''taliness- long''

(3) kaṇmaṇi "pupil of the eye"   ''a person who is as protected and dear as the eye   ''protected dear''.

Difference / similarity between figurative and idiomatic compounds:-

Coming to the differences found between the figurative compounds and the idiomatic ones we have to point out whilst in the figurative compounds the word which has the semantic atoms on which basis the similarity is identified does occur as one of the constituents of the compound at the surface level whereas in the idiomatic compound it does not. In the example matimukam and mukamaṭiyam the word maṭiyam which is the comparable thing does occur as a member of the compound. In the idiomatic compound muṇṭiri-k-koṭṭai this is not found. But it is intuitively understood.

However there is a similarity between these two types of compounds. After an analysis of the idiomatic compounds I found that it is possible to posit a comparative construction

like the one that is incorporated in the derivation of the figura-tive compounds. Botha (1968, p.216) however argues that the "comparative aspect of the these metaphorical compounds is not characteristic of the idiomatic ones." But, as it will be shown later in Section III there are reasons to posit such a construction.

Section III

In this section an attempt is made to drive the idio-matic compounds through the transformational generative model. The idiomatic compound <u>nuṇṭiri k-koṭṭai</u> is taken up here for demonstration. We have to set up at least four stages for the derivation taking into account of what we have observed already in sections I and II.

Stage I Here the deeper most embedded sentence is derived

Koṭṭai muṇtirikku munnal irukkiṟaṭu

"The nut is in the front of cashew (fruit)"

Stage II. avan muṇtiri-k-koṭṭai poola peccil munnnal irukkiṟaan

"Like that [cashewnut he speaks "first"

Stage III. At this stage the nominaiisation takes place.

muṇtiri-k-koṭṭai poola munnaal irukkiṟavan

"He is "first" like the cashewnut."

Stage IV. muṇtiri-k-koṭṭai poola peccil munnaal irukkiṟavan muṇtiri-k-koṭṭai aavaan

"The person who speaks like the cashewnut is a cashew-nut."

Here we have to set up an equative type of sentence to hook on the idiomatic meaning into the idiom.

Tree diagram showing the underlying structure and the NP of the matrix sentence.
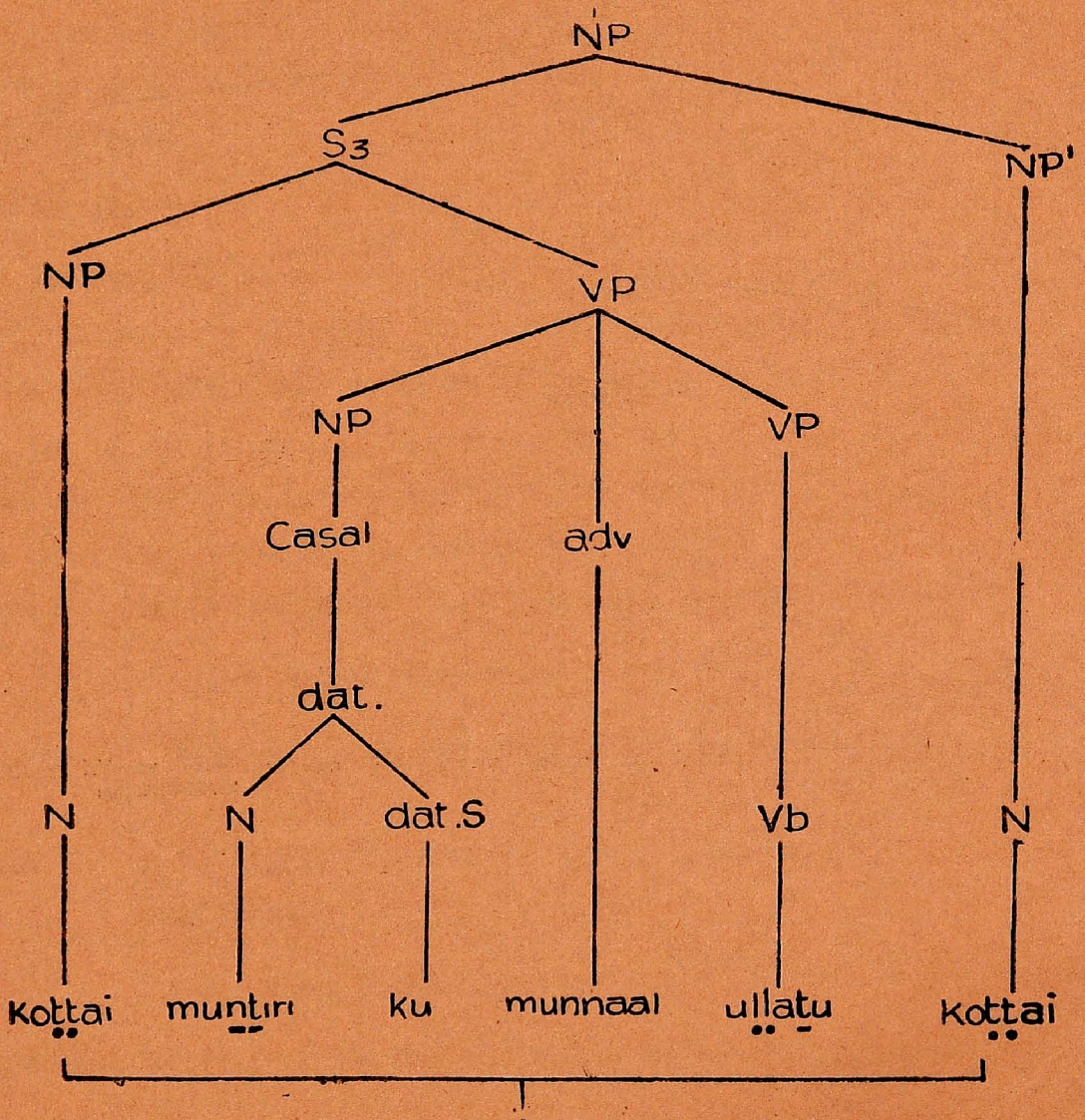
Stage I

Stage II

Stage III)

Stage IV

muṇtiri-koṭṭai muṇtiri-koṭṭai aavaan

⇓

muṇtiri-koṭṭai aakiya muṇtirikoṭṭai ... after Relativisation

⇓

muṇtirikoṭṭai muṇtirikoṭṭai ... '' Rel. part deletion

⇓

muṇtiri koṭṭai ... '' Equi-NP deletion
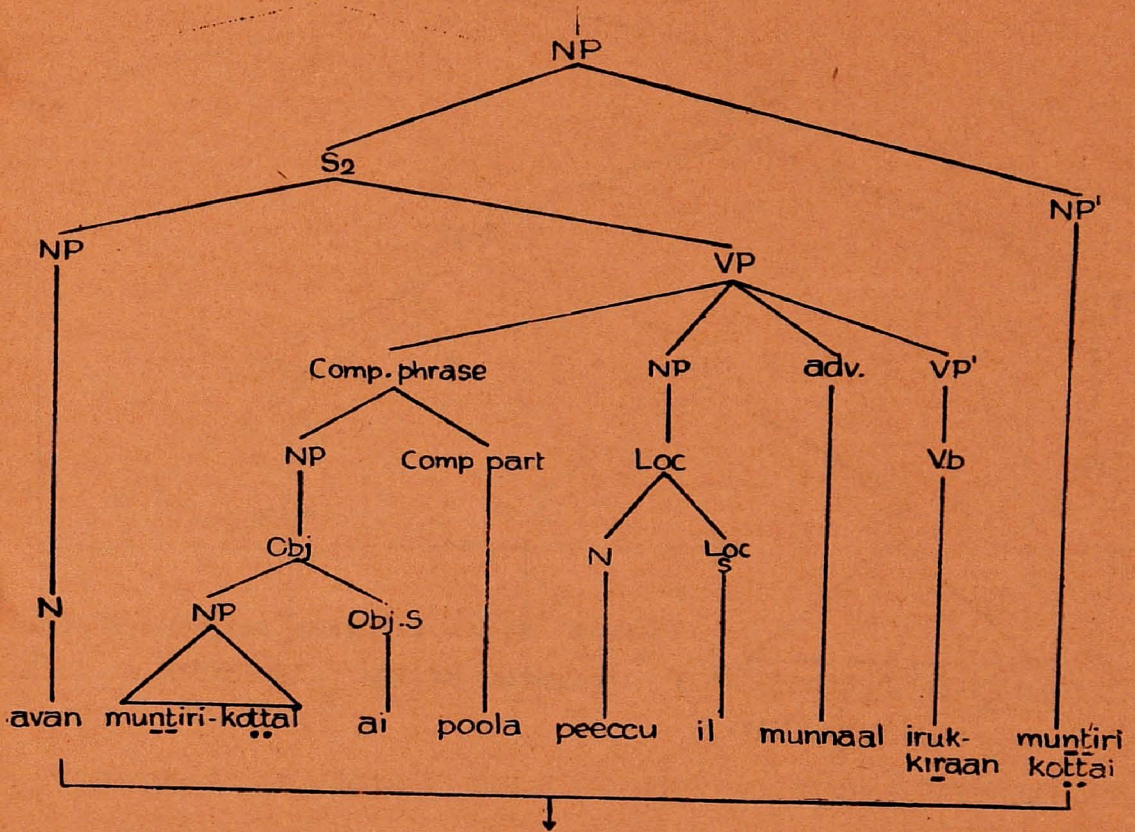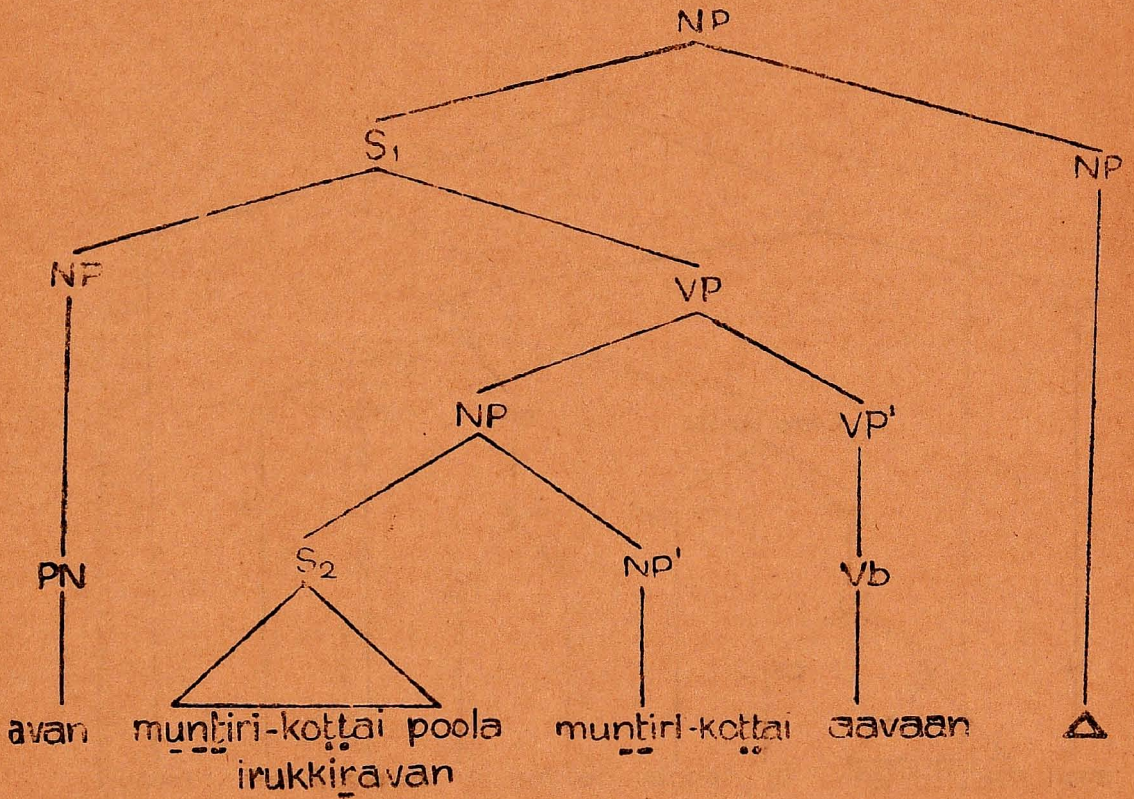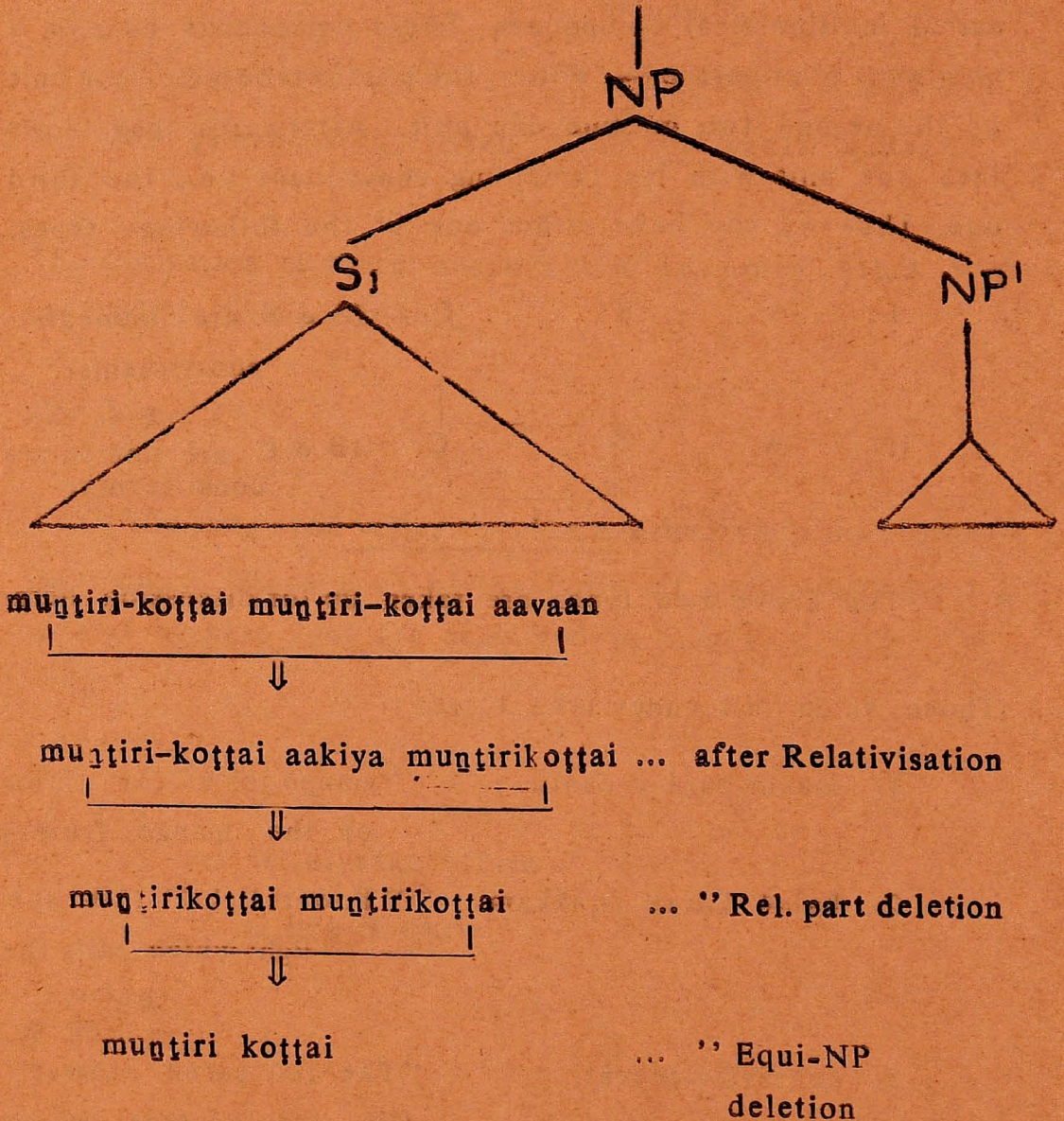
The dummy symbol is substituted by the compound muṇtiri koṭṭai in the matrix sentence. Finally the compound becomes as muṇtiri-k-koṭṭai after morphophonemic changes.

2. 11. *Multinominal Compounds.*

Compounds involving more than two constituents are called multinominal compounds. These compounds involve a two way relationship — either the first two become one unit or the second two become one unit. Afterwards they form into one unit with the remaining constituent i.e., the third one. Thus we can have either one of the following types.

I   A   B   C   (A & B are immediate
                     constituents)

II   A   B   C   (B & C are immediate
                     constituents)
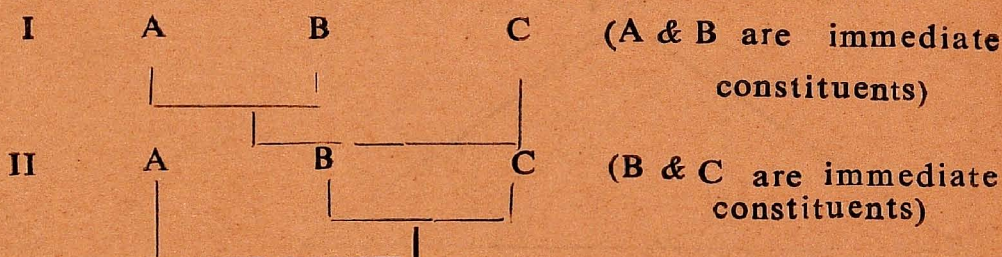
The above two types are taken up for discussion here.

Those which fall under type I are:

1. maam paḷa–c–caaru — "mango juice" (1it juice of the mango fruit")

2. kalaṅ karai viḷakkam — "Tower light" (lit. the light which calls the ship")

3. ceñcevi-c-ceeval — "The red eared rooster" (lit. the rooster which has a red ear")

4. veḷḷari-p-paḷam — "white-lined water melon" (lit. "the water melon which has white lines")

5. ciṭṭi vinaayakar kooyil — "the temple of Siddhi vin- aayaka 'a deity)"

Those which come under type II are:

6. mayil aaṭu ṭuṛai   "the shore where the peacock dances"

7. vaṭa peruṅkooyil   "the big temple in the north"

8. ṭani-p-peruṇṭalaivan   "the sole great leader"

The derivation of these compounds is explained below with an example from each set.

For type I

The compound <u>veḷḷari–p–paḷam</u> is derived in the following manner. Since each of the types of compounds involve several changes they are explained in stages.

I Stage:

ari veḷḷaiyaaka uḷḷaṭu

"The line is white"

II Stage:

paḷam veḷḷariyooṭu kuuṭiyaṭu

The base phrase marker etc., are explained below diagrammatically.

Stage I
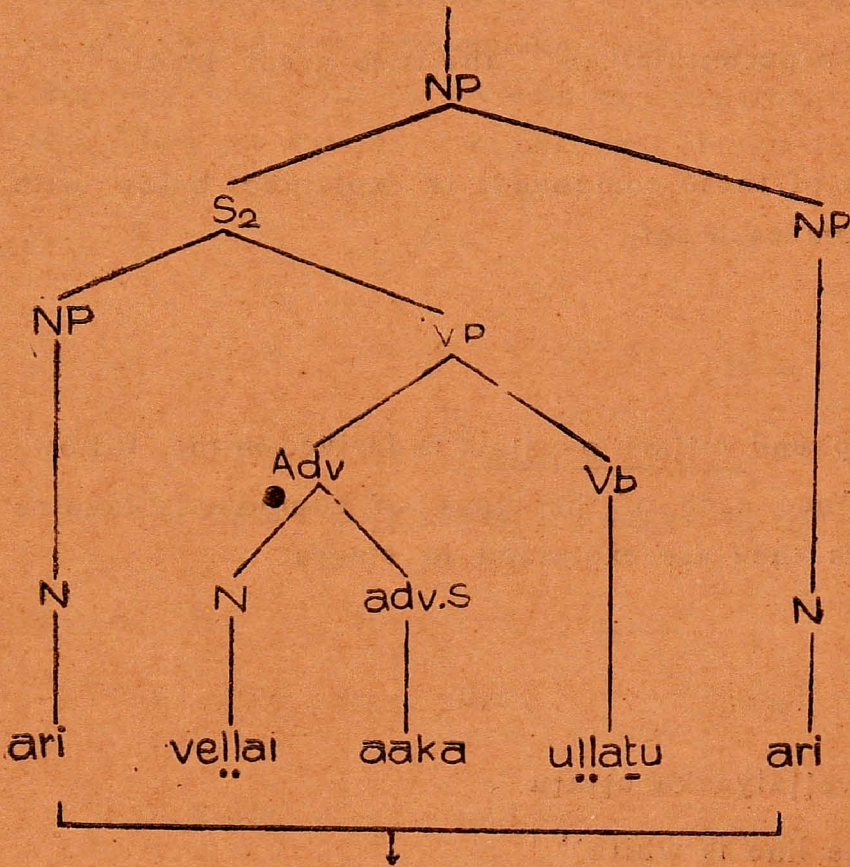
ari veḷḷaiyaaka uḷḷa ari	... After Relativisation
ari veḷḷaiyaaka ari	... Relative participle deletion.
ari veḷḷai ari	... Adv. suffix. deletion
ari veḷ ari	... Nom. suffix deletion
veḷḷari	... Equi–NP deletion.

Stage II
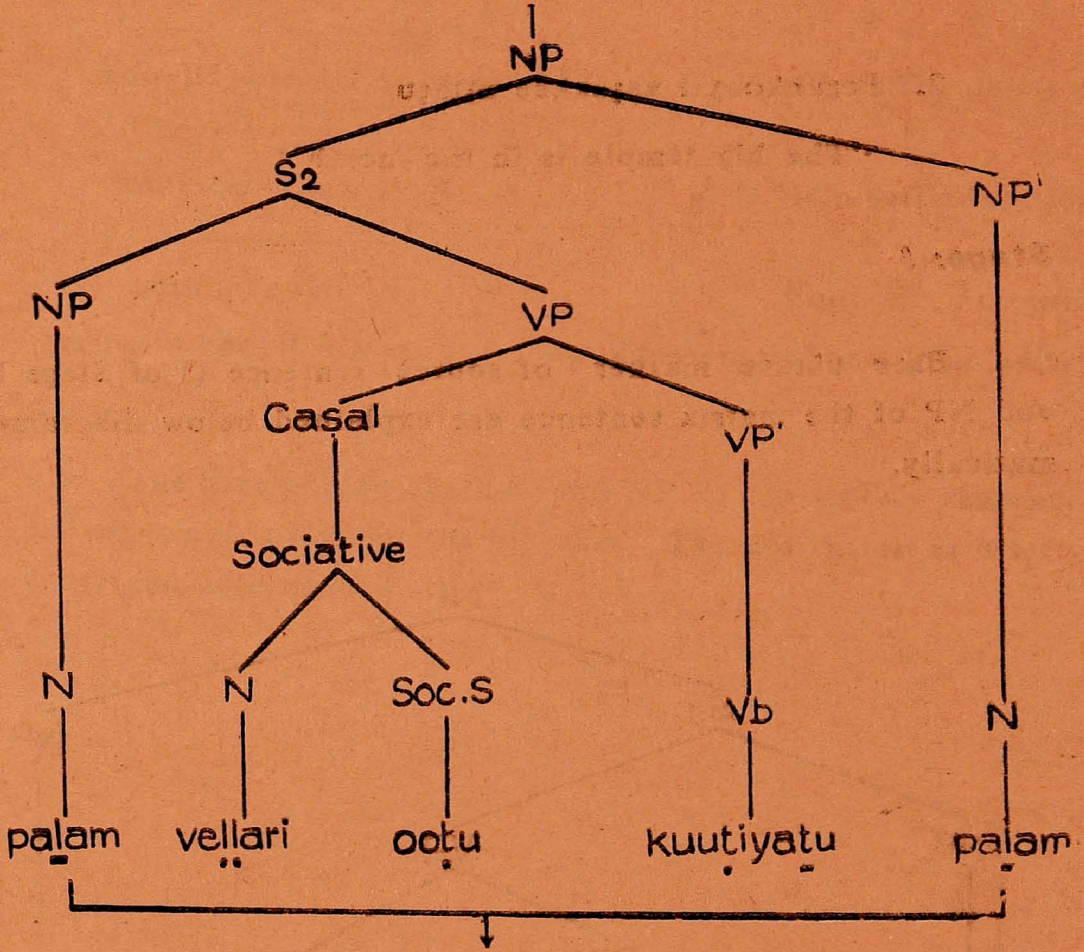
palam veḷḷariyooṭu kuuṭiya palam   ... After Relativisation

⇓

palam veḷḷariyooṭu palam   ... ,,   Relative part. deletion.

⇓

palam veḷḷari palam   ... ,,   Soc. suffix deletion

⇓

veḷḷari palam   ... ,,   Equi–NP deletion

Similarly for type II also the derivation is explained below.

Stage I   vaṭa peruṅkooyil

1.   kooyil periyaṭaaka uḷḷatu "The temple is big"

Stage II

> 2. Peruṅkooyil vaṭakkee uḷḷatu
>
> "The big temple is in the north"

Stage: I

Base phrase marker of source sentence (1)of Stage I and NP of the matrix sentence are explained below diagrammatically.
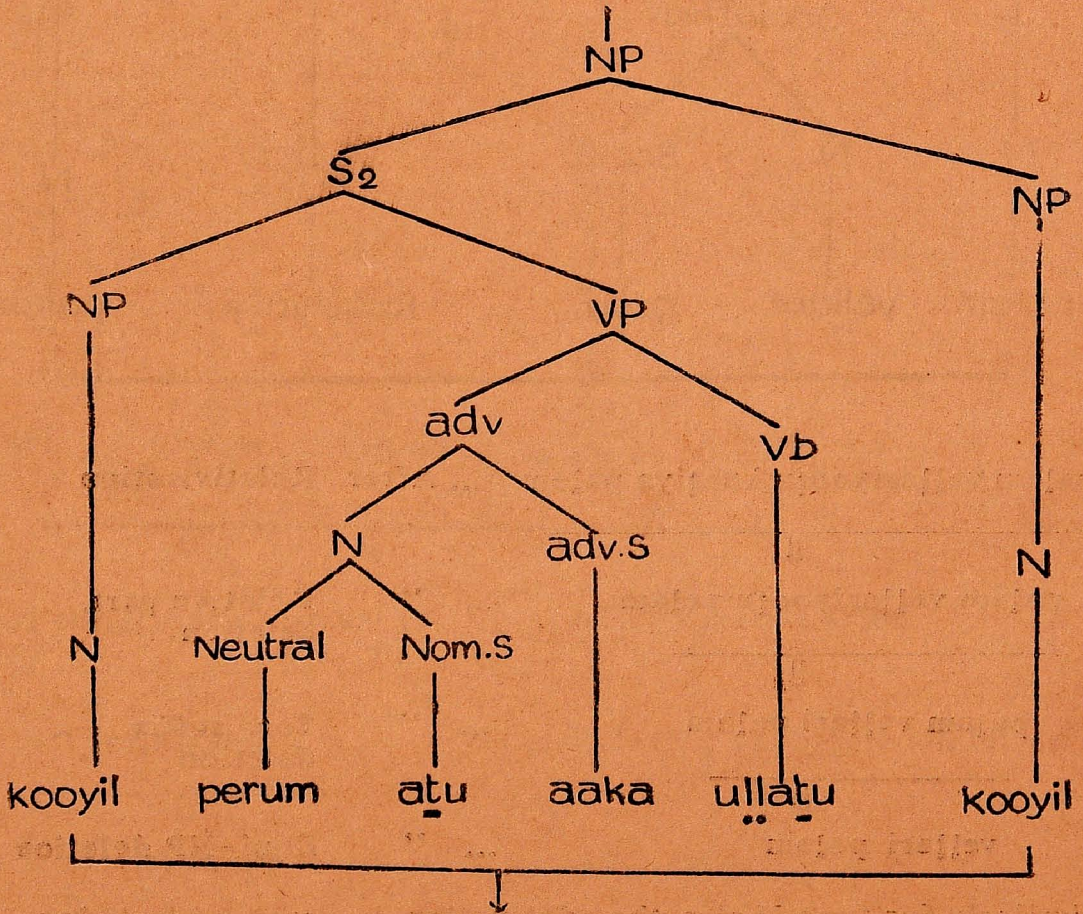
kooyil periyaṭaaka uḷḷa kooyil   ... after Relativisation

kooyil periyaṭaaka kooyil   — after Rel. part. deletion

⟱

kooyli periyaṭu kooyil   ...   ,, adv. suffix deletion

⟱

kooyil perum kooyil   ...   ,, Nom. suffix deletion

⟱

perum kooyil   ...   ,, Equi. NP deletion

(perum + kooyil ⇒ peruṅkooyil morphophoinemically)
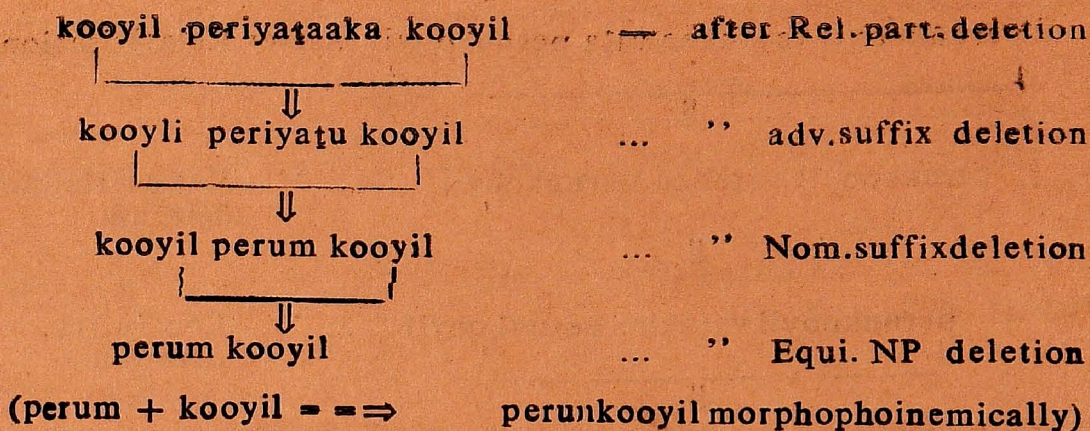
Stage II

The base phrase marker and NP of the matrix sentence are explained below in the diagram. The derivation is briefly explained afterwards.
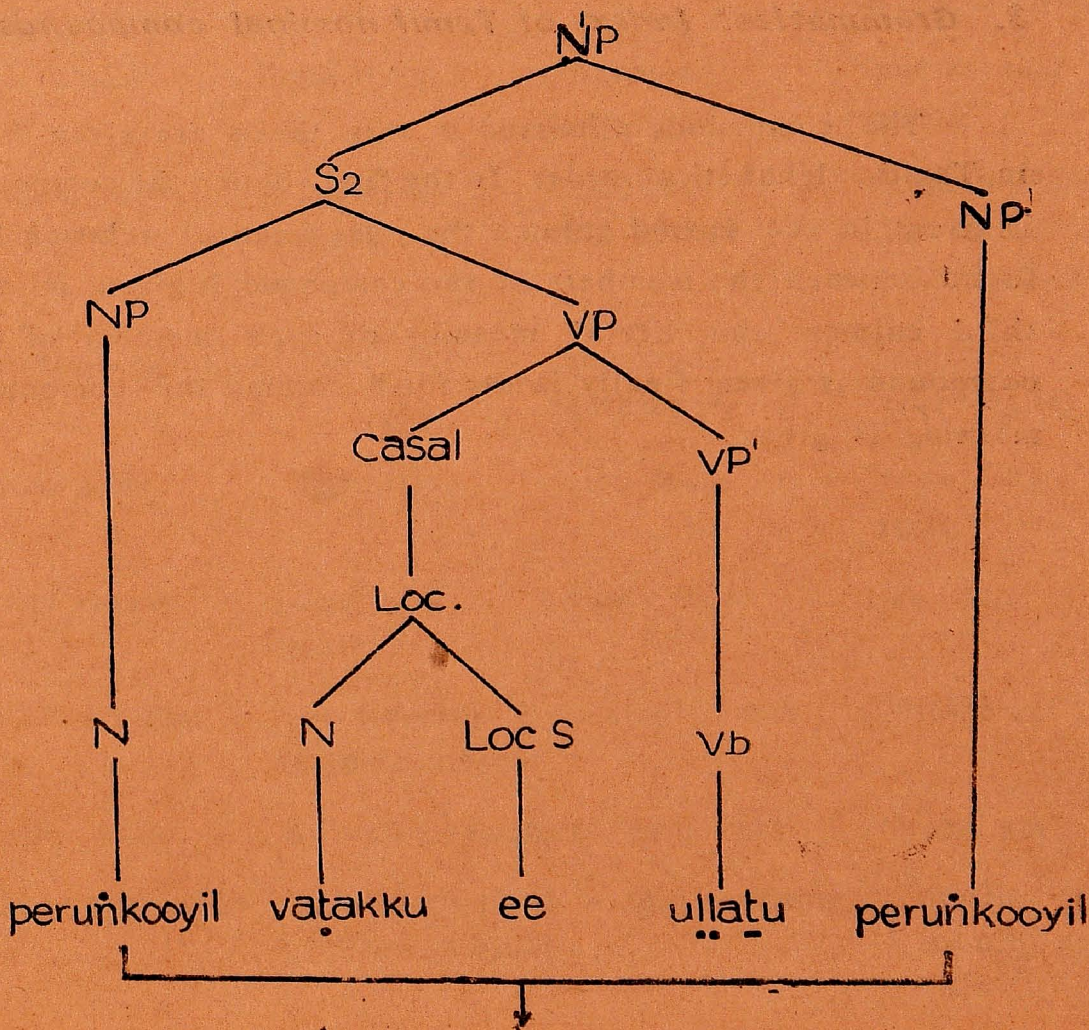
peruṅkooyil vaṭakkee uḷḷa perunkooyil ...after Relativisation.

⟱

perunkooyil vaṭakee perunkcovil   ... ''   Rel.participle
                                                                deletion

⟱

perunkooyil vaṭakku perunkooyil   ... ''   Loc.Suffix
                                                                deletion

⟱

perunkooyil vaṭaperunkooyil   ... ''   Adjectivisation

⟱

vaṭa perunkooyil   ... ''   Equi-NP deletion

3. Grammatical Index of Tamil nominal compounds.

The compounds discussed in this thesis are given here in Tamil alphabetical order. In the first column the compound is given; in the second column the grammatical relationship found between the members of the compound is given; in the third column the literal meaning of each member of the compound is given; finally in the forth column the compound meaning is given.

Compound	Grammatical relation	Lexical meaning	Compound meaning
aṭaiyaala-p-puu	specific+generic	symbol–flower	"symbolic flower"
aṇaṅku ṭakku	subject+Cog.Object	spirit+attack	"the attack of the spirit"
aṇṇan ṭankaimaar/ aṇṇanṭankaiyar	Co-ordinate Compound	brother-sister (+plural)	"brother and sister"
aṭṭi-k-kuuṭam	Subject+locative	elephant hall	"elephant yard"
anti manṇṭaarai	Temporal+ Objeot	evening – man- ṭaarai (flower)	"manṭaarai which blooms in the evening"
amuṭa moḷi	Figurative	ambrosia- speech	"nectar like speech"
amman kaacu	Subjecti+ Locative	Goddess- coin image	"coin in which the image of Amman is found"
ammai-ṭ-ṭalumpu	Cause+effect	smallpox- marking(s)	"smallpox marking(s)"
arici-p-pal	Figurative	rice–teeth	"rice like teeth"
arici maavu	Specific + Generic	rice - flour	"rise flour"
arivaaḷ veṭṭu	Instrumental + Cognate object	sickle – cut	"Sickle cut"
aruñ ceyal	Adverb + Subject	rare – act	"rare act"
alaku-p puuṭṭu	Instrumental + Cognate Object	pin – closing	"closing (the mouth) with a pin"

aṟaṟ kuuṇṭal	Figurative	Sanddune-hair	"curly hair like sand dunes"
anna ṉaṭai	Figurative	Swan – walk	"swan like gait"
aaṭu caṭai	Predicate verb + Subject	swing - muscle	swinging muscle" calf muscle"
aaṭṭiṭaiyan	Object + Subject	goat + shepherd	"shepherd"
aaṉṭai-k-kaṇ	Figurative	owl – eye	"owl– like eye"
aaruṭal kaṭitam	Object + Subject	consolation - letter	"consolation letter"
iñci-c-caaṟu	Ablative + Object	ginger - juice	"juice from ginger"
iṭṭiḷi caampaar	Coordinate compound	Idli - Sambaar	"Idli and Sambaar" (edibles)
iraa-c-caappaaṭu	Temporal + Object	night – food	"supper"
uṭal uḷaippu	Instrumental + Cognate Subject	body - labour	"physical labour"
uṭumpu-p-piṭi	Figurative	a wild lizard-catch	"the hold like that of a wild lizard"
uṭai kal	Verb(Predicate) +Object	to break-stone	"broken stone"
uppu maravai	Purposive + Object	salt – container	"salt container"
uuṟu kaay	Predicate Verb +Subject	Soaking – Vegetable	"pickle"
uuṟukaay-c-caaṭi	Purposive + Object	pickle – jar	"pickle - jar"

urr cu<u>rr</u>i	Object+Verb+ (Subject)	village-one who wanders	"a wanderer"
ellai-K-Koo<u>t</u>u	Object+Subject	boundary-line	"boundary line"
o<u>tt</u>ai-c civiṅki	Idiomatic	giraffe	"a person who is tall"
Ka<u>t</u>al miin	Locative+ Subject	sea - fish	"sea-fish"
Ka<u>t</u>alai-y-e<u>nn</u>ey	Ablative + Object	ground nut - oil	"oil from ground nut"
Ka<u>t</u>uṅ Ku<u>l</u>ir	Adverb + Subject	severe - cold	"severe cold"
Ka<u>t</u>ai-c-carakku	Locative + Object	shop-commodity	"market commodity"
Ka<u>n</u> viiccu	Instrumental + Cognate object	eye - cast/sweep	"eye cast/ sweep"
Ka<u>nn</u>a<u>t</u>aacan Kavi<u>t</u>ai	Subject + Object	Ka<u>nn</u>a<u>t</u>acan-song(s)/poetry	"Ka<u>nn</u>a<u>t</u>aacan's poetry/song(s)
Ka<u>n</u>ma<u>n</u>i	Idiomatic	pupil of the eye	"a person who is very dear"
Ka<u>t</u>ar vi<u>r</u>panai	Object+Cognate Object	khādi - sales	"khādi-sales"
Ka<u>tt</u>i-k-ku<u>tt</u>u	Instrumental + Cognote Object	knife - stab	"knife stab"
kapila para<u>n</u>ar	coordinate	Kapilar - Para<u>n</u>ar	"Kapilar and Paranar (Proper names)
kara<u>t</u>i-p-pi<u>t</u>i	Subject + cog. Object	bear - catch	"bear's hug"

karumpu-c-caauṟu	Ablative + Object	Sugarcane – juice	"juice from sugar-cane"
kalai-p-paṟṟu	Sociative + Subject	art - attachment	"Love towards art"
kalaṅkarai viḷakkam	Multinominal	ship - calling-light	"Tower light for ships"
kalki ṇaaval	Subject + Object	Kalki - novel(s)	"Kalki's novel (s)"
kal ṇencu	Figurative	stone - heart	"stone like heart"
kalleṟi	Instumental + Cognate Object	stone - throw	"stone throwing"
kaḻuṭai-k-kaal	Figurative	donkey - leg	"criss-crossed legs like donkey"
kaakkaa-k-kuuṭu	Subject + Object	crow - nest	"the nest of the crow"
kaaṭṭu yaanai	Locative + Subject	jungle-elephant	"wild elephant"
kaalai-c-ceyṭi	Temporal + Object	morning - news	"morning news"
kaalai veyyil	Temporal + Subject	morning - sun-shine	"morning sun – shine"
kaaṟṟu-k-kaalam	Subject + Temporal	wind - season	"windy season"
kiḷi-p-poṇtu	Subject + Locative	parrot - hole	"parrot - bole"
kiḷi muṇkku	Figurative	parrot - nose	"nose like parrot"

kuṭi taṇṇiir	Verb(Predicate) +Object	to drink – water	"drinking water"
kuṭiyaracu ṭinam	Object+ Temporal	Republic – day	"Republic day"
kuraṇku mukam	Figurative	monkey face	"face like monkeys'
kuvaḷai-k-kaṇ	Figurative	kuvalai flower – eye	kuvaḷai flower" like eye
kuḷaay-t- taṇṇiir	Ablative + Subject	pipe – water	"pipe (tap) water"
kuuṭai muṭaiṭal	Object+Cognate Object	basket – weaving	"basket – weaving"
keṭṭi viiṭu	Adverb + Object	strong – house	"strongly built house"
kol kaḷiru	Predicate + Subject verb	killing-elephant	"killing elephant'
koorikkai ṭinam	Object +Tem- poral	demand[s]- day	"demands day"
koorṭṭu vicaaraṇai	Locative + Ob- ject	court-enquiry	"hearing (in the court)"
carkkarai-p- peeccu	Figurative	Sugar -talk	sugar" like "speach
caaṭṭai-y-aṭi	Instrumental + Cognate Object	whip – beat	"whip lashing"
caappaaṭṭu ṇeeram	Object + Tem- poral	food – time	"meals time"
caama-k-kooli	Temporal+sub- ject	pre-dawn period rooster	"the rooster which crows before dawn"

caarai-p-paampu	Specific+Generic	caarai – snake	"rat snake"
cikna-k-kukai	Specific+Locative	Lion -den	"lion's den"
citti vinaaya kar kooyil	Multinominal	Siddhi Vinaayaka temple	"Siddhi Vinaayaka Temple"
cutantira naal	Object+Temporal	Independence-day	"Independence day"
cumai taanki	Object+Verb+(Subject)i	burde -that which bears	"that which bears the burden"
cuuttu-k-koppulam	Cause+Subject	heat-eruption	"eruptions due to heat"
cencevi -c-ceeval	Multinominal	red-ear-rooster	"Red-eared rooster"
cetikotikal	Coordinate Compound	plant-creeper (+plural)	"plants and creepers"
cella-k-kulantai	Adverb+Object	dear-baby	"dear boby
cellaa-k-kaacu	Predicate+Sub-Verb ject	without going-coin	"counterfeit or worn out coin"
collamutam	Figurative (Type II)	word – nectar	"nector–like word"
tanniir-t-totti	Purposive + Object	water – tub	"water tub"
tappu-k-kanakku	Adverb + Object	wrong-calculation	"wrong calculation"
tamil-k-kuti	Specific + Generic	Tamil clan	"Tamil clan"

taḷir meeni	Figurative	tender leaf- body	"tender leaf like body"
taṟ kaaṭal	Sociative+Subject	self – love	"love towards oneself"
tani-p-peruṉ-talaivan	Multinominal (Type II)	unique – great leader	"the sole great leader"
taaṭṭaaviiṭu	Subject + Object	grandfather-house	"grandfather's house"
taay takappan-maar	Coordinate	mother-father (+plural)	"mother and father"
tii-p-puṇ	Cause+ effect	fire – wound	"fire burn(s)"
tuṭi-y-iṭai	Figurative	kettle-drum-waist	"kettle-drum-like waist"
tuṇi-p-pai	Purposive+ Object	cloth-bag	"cloth bag"
tuṇi maṇikal	Co-ordinate compound	cloth-orna-ment	"cloth and ornaments"
tuukka maaṭṭirai	Object+Subject	sleep-pill(s)	"sleeping pill(s)
teru--p-poṟukki	Locative + Verb +(Subject	street -one who gathers	"one who gathers in the street"
teḷi ṇiir	Adverb+Subject	clear + water	"clear water"
tennai maram	Specific + Generic	coconut-tree	"coconut-tree"
teer-e-cakkaram	Dative+Subject	chariot-wheel	"chariot wheel"
teeḷ koṭukku	Dative+Subject	scorpion-sting	"the sting of scorpion"

ţeenil valar-ţţal (valarppu)	Object + Cognate Object	bee-keeping (lit. rearing)	"bee – keeping
ţolu maaţu	Locaive + Object	cattleshed-cow	"cow in the cattle-shed"
tootţa(ţţu)-k-kaay	Ablative + Subject	garden-vege table	"vegetable from the garden"
ţool pommai	Instrument + Objecet	leather- doll	"leather doll"
ŋaataka meeţai	Object + Locative	drama-stage	"drama stage"
ŋaattu-p- paŗŗu	Sociative + Subject	country-attachment	"patriotism'
ŋilaa mukam	Figurative	moon - face	"moon like face"
ŋiir viilcci	Subject + Cog. Object	water-falling	"water-falls"
ŋel vayal	Object + locative	paddy-field	"paddy field"
ŋellikkaay-t-ţailam	Ablative + Object	a kind of greenberry + oil	"oil extracted from a kind of greenberry"
ŋeŗŗi-c-cuţţi	Locative + Object	forehead + orna-ment	"forehead ornament"
pakal kaaţci	Temporal + Object	daytime-show	"matinee show"
pakkaţţu viiţu	Locative + Subject	near-house	"the house nearby"
paci mayakkam	cause + Subject	hunger-fatigue	"fatigue due to hunger"
paccooŋţi	Idiomatic	chameleon	"a person who often changes his affilia-tions"

paṇa-p-peṭṭi	Purposive + Object	money-box	"cash box"
paruva maḷai	Temporal + Subject	season-rain(s)	"seasonal rain(s)"
palaa-k-kaṭṭai	Specific + Generic	jack-wood/log	"log of jack tree"
pavaḷa uṭaṭu	Figurative	coral-lip(s)	"coral like lip(s)"
paḷa viyaapaari	Object + Subject	fruit-merchant	"fruit merchant"
panṛi mukam	Figurative	pig-face	"pig-like face"
paaṭṭan coṭṭu	Subject + Object	grandfather-property	"grand father's property"
paampu-p-puṛṛu	Subject + Locative	snake-anthill hole	"snake hole"
paal maaṭu	Object + Subject	milk-cow	"milch cow"
paal mukam	Figurative	milk-face	"milk-like face"
puli-p-pal	Dative + Subject	tiger-tooth	"the tooth of the tiger"
puli-p-paayccal	Figurative	tiger-leap	"leap like a tiger"
pul puuṇṭukaḷ	Coordinate Compound	grass-root (+plural)	"grass and roots"
punuku-p-puunai	Object + Subject	punuku-cat	"punuku cat"
perun kooyil	Adverb + Subject	big-temple	"big temple"
peeccu maḷai	Figurative (Type II)	speech-rain	"rain-like speech"
pommai ceyṭal	Object + Cog. Object	doll-doing	"doll making"

pooṭu maṇ	Verb+Object (Predicate)	to dump-mud	"dumped mud"
maṭṭa arici	Adverb+Subject	bad-rice	"rice of bad quality"
maṇ pommai	Instrument+Object	clay-doll	"clay doll"
maṭiya uṇavu	Temporal+Object	noon-meal(s)	"noon meal(s)"
mayil aaṭu turai	Multinominal (Type II)	peacock-dance-shore	"the shore where peacock dances"
mara-p-paṭṭai	Ablative+Object	tree-bark	"bark of the tree"
mara-p-peṭṭi	Instrumental+Object	wood-box	"wooden box"
malai (y) aaṭu	Locative+Subject	mountain goat	"mountain ram"
mallikai-p-puu	Specific+Generic	jasmine-flower	"jasmine flower"
malai-k-kaalam	Subject+Temporal	rain-season	"rainy season"
malai-k-kuṟi	Object+Subject	rain-sign	"rain sign"
malai-t-taṇṇiir	cause+Subject	rain-water	"rain water"
maaṭi viiṭu	Sociative+Subject	upstairs-house	"the house with upstairs"
maa maram	Specific+Generic	mango-tree	"mango tree"

maampaḷa-c-caaṟu	Multinominal	mango fruit - juice	"mango juice"
maalai vakuppu	Temporal + Object	evening – class	"evening class"
miṭṭaay-k-kaṭai	Object + Locative	Sweet meat – shop	"sweet meat shop"
muka maṭiyam	Figurative (Type II)	Face – moon	"moon – like face"
muṭi ṭiruṭṭal	Object + cog-Object	hair – correcting	"hair dressing"
muṭṭai-y-ooṭu	Dative + Subject	egg – shell	"egg - shell"
muṉṭiri-k-koṭṭai	Idiomatic	cashew nut	"a person who rushes out to speak first"
mullai-c-cirippu	Figurative	jasmine - smile	"smile like the jasmine flower"
muuṅkil kaḷuṭṭu	Figurative	bamboo-neck	"neck like the bamboo"
meeni minukki meenu minukki	Object + Verb + (Subject) i	body - one who decorates	"a showy woman"
yaanai-k-kompu	Dative + Subject	elephant - tusk	"the tusk of the elephant"
raca vaaḷi	Purposive + Object	pepper-water bucket-can	"pepper-water bucket"

raa-p-paaṭi	Locative + Verb (Subject) i	night - one who sings	"one who sings in the night"
vata peruṅ-kooyil	Multinominal (Type II)	north-big - Temple	"the big temple in the north"
varu viruntu	Predicate Verb + Subject	coming – guest	"coming guests"
varai-ṯ-tooḷ	Figurative	bamboo – shoulder	"shoulder like the bamboo"
valai-p-paniyan	Figurative	net - banian	"net-shaped banian"
valleḻuttu	Adverb + Object	hard - sound	"hard sound"
varu kaṭalai	Verb(Predicate) + Object	to roast + ground–nut	"roasted ground – nut"
vaaḻai-t-tooṭṭam	Object + Loca-tive	banana – grove	"banana grove"
vaaḻkkai-c-cakkaram	Figurative (Type II)	life - wheel	"wheel – like life"
vaan maḻai	Ablative + Subject	sky – rain(s)	"rain(s) from the sky"
viciṟi vaaḻai	Figurative	fan – banana (leaf)	"fan–like banana (leaf)
viṭutalai ṇaaḷ	Object + Tem-poral	release - day	"Independenee day"

vilaiyaaṭṭu maiṭaanaṁ	Object + Locative	play – ground	"play ground"
viraivu vaṇṭi	Adverb + Object	speed – vehicle	"speedy vehicle"
viṟ puruvam	Figurative	bow – eye–brow	"bow-like-eye brow"
viiṭṭu-p-paṟṟu	Sociative + Subject	release – attach– ment	"desire toward mookṣa or release from the world"
veṅkaaya-ṭ-ṭool	Dative + Subject	onion – skin	"onion skin"
veḷḷari-p-paḷam	Multinominal	white-line-fruit	"water melon"
veyyil ṇeeram	Subject + Temporal	sunshine–time	"sunshine time"
veyyil kaalam	Subject + Temporal	sunshine – time period	"summer"
veeppaṅ kucci	Ablative + Object	neem – stick	"stick from the neem (tree)"
veelai-ṭ-ṭoṇ-ṭaravu	Cause + Subject	work – trouble	"worry due to work"
veeḷa-k-karumpu	Specific + Generic	veeḷam – sugar– cane	"a variety of sugar-cane" or a "kind of stalk"

APPENDIX

Treatment of compounds by traditional Tamil grammarians and commentators.

In this section a critical evaluation of the treatment of compounds by the Tamil grammarians and commentators is attempted. In the first section Tolkaappiyar's treatment of compounds is dealt with. In the second section various views on compounding expressed by the commentators on Tolkaappiyam are dealt with. In the third section Pavananti's views on compounding is explained.

1. Tolkaappiyar's treatment of compounds.

Tolkaappiyam is the earliest wotk now extant in Tamil. The author cf this famous grammatical treatise .is called Tolkaappiyar, who belongs to third century B.C.[1] This grammar consists of three parts viz., (1) eluttatikaaram— the chapter on phonology and sandhi, (2) collatikaaram the chapter on poetics and syntax and (3) porulatikaaram — the chapter on morphology and prosody. Compounds are discussed by him mainly in the second part though some stray ideas are also found in the first chapter. In Collatikaaram we find suutras referring to the compounds given in the last chapter which goes by the name ecca-v-iyal "residual chapter" What could not be discussed in other chapters are all treated here. Hence the name.

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1. A History of Tamil Language, Dr.T.P. Meenakshisundaran.

1.1. Number of compounds

First he gives the number of compounds as six viz., (1) veeṟṟumai-t-tokai "casal compound", (2) uvama-t-tokai "compound cf comparison", (3) vinai-y-in-tokai "verbal compound", (4) paṇpin tokai "compound of quality". (5) ummai-t-tokai "compound involving 'um." i.e. "coordinate compound" and (6) anmoḻi-t-tokai "bahuvriihi compound". (T.C.406)

1.2. Interpretation of compounds

1.21. Casal compound

From the next suutra onwards he proceeds to explain these compounds. T.C.407 explains the casal compound as "the casal compound is as that of casal." This means that the structure of casal compound is that of the casal phrase. It should be pointed out here that Tolkaappiyar while discussing the different case systems points out to several phrase structures involving casal suffixes. These explanations could be taken very well as dealing with the underlying phrase structures By saying that the casal compounds are as that of the casal phrares Tolkaappiyar has clearly recognised the similarity of the grammatical relationship found between the members of the compound and its under-lying phrase structure. This is very singnificant. While discussing the nominal compounds we have pointed out that according to the transformational theory of compounding the constituents of the surface level compounds really mirror the syntactic relationship of the underlying structures. Tolkaappiyar's observation is also more or less same. However he does not deal with the derivational processes from the

admits deletion in the formation of compounds. But however there is no explicit statement regarding the formation of compounds made by him.

1.22. *Compounds involving comparison.*

In T.C.408 he refers to the compound involving comparison and explains it as like that of comparative construction. Here again the similarity of relationship found between the underlying phrase involving comparison and the surface level compound is pointed out. The concept of comparison is fully elaborated later in the third part i. e., poruḷatikaaram in Tolkaappiyam where the types of comparison, the particles of comparison are all fully explained.

1.23. *Verbal compound*

In T.C.409 he explains the verbal compound saying that it will be explained with tense. This needs some explanation. For example the compound <u>kolyaanai</u> "killing elephant" contains two members viz., <u>kol</u>. the verb root meaning 'to kill' and yaanai the noun meaning "the elephant". When this is expanded this is always done by adding the tense concept. So <u>kol</u> yaanai will be expanded accordingly as any one of the following:

  (1)   kollum yaanai - "the elephant which will kill/kills"
  (2)   konṟa yaanai — "the elephant which killed"
  (3)   kolkiṟa yaanai - "the elephant which kills"

(3) is really another variation of (1). contains a finite form which is non-past whereas (3) shows only the present.

1. 24. Compounds of quality

T.C. 410 deals with compounds of quality. Tolkaap-piyar makes a sub-classification of this type of compounds into four based on the meanings of the first member of the compounds. In this suutra he gives the underlying phrase structure itself and explains the sub-types. The underlying structure given by him is viz., innaṭu iṭu "such and such is this". This is actually representing Np+Np type sentence in Tamil. The four sub-classifications made by him are as follows: (1) that which dentotes the colour - e.g. karuṅkuṭirai "block horse" which is derived form the sentence kuṭirai kariyaṭu "the horse is black", (2) that which denotes from - e.g. vaṭṭa-p-palakai "a round plank" < palakai vaṭṭam aakiyaṭu "the plank is round" (3) that which denotes measurement - e.g., kuṟuṅ kool "short stick"; and (4) that which denotes the taste - e g. ṭiiṅkarumpu "sweet sugarcane" < karumpu ṭiiviyaṭu "the sugar-cane is sweet". According to Tolkaappiyar all compounds which have attribute denoting quality etc., should be classified under this type on the basis of the sub-type shown above.

1.25. Coordinate compounds

The compounds involving coordinate construction are dealt with in T.C 411. He classifies them under six types viz.,

(1)compounds which have two nouns, (2) those which have many nouns, (3) those which have nouns denoting measurement as their members, (4) those which have nouns formed from numerals as their members, (5) those which have nouns denoting weights and (6) those which have numerals as their members. The following are the examples for the above types.

(1) Kapilaparaṇar "Kapilar and Paranar" derived from Kapilarum Paraṇarum.

(2) Puli Vil keṇṭai "Tiger, bow and fish" derived from Puliyum Villum ṭkeṇḍaiyum.

(3) ṭuuṇi-p-paṭakku "ṭuuṇi and paṭakku (measurements)" derived from ṭuuṇi-y-um paṭakkum.

(4) Paṭinaivar "fifteen persons" derived from paṭinmᵃrum aivarum.

(5) toṭi-y-arai "half toṭai (weight)" derived from toṭi-y-um arai-um

(6) paṭinonru "eleven" (numeral) derived from paṭṭum onrum

He makes an important observation regarding the coordinate compounds in T.C 415. He says that the coordinate compound which consists of words of superior category will take the plural ending. In our discussion on coordinate compounds, we have pointed out this peculiarity and explained that in this respect it is different from other types of compounds.

1.26. Bahuvriihi compounds

The sixth type of compound to be discussed is the anmoli-t-tokai or bahuvriihi compound. In T.C.412 Tolkappiyar explains the formation of this compound. This is not really a separate type of compound but derived from the following three compounds viz., (1) panpu-t-tokai" compound of quality". (2) ummai-t-tokai coordinate compound, (3) veerrumai-t-tokai "casal compound". However, he omits the other two types viz., vinai-t-tokai and uvamai-t-tokai No reasons were given for the omission of these two. However the later grammarians especially Pavananti (the author of Nannuul of the 13th Century A.D.) do inculde these two also as basis for the formation of anmoli-t-tokai, following Ilampuuranar, the first known commentator on Tolkaappiyam, who himself probably follows Avinayanaar, a 9th century A.D. grammarian. The phrase anmoli- needs some explanation here. anmoli simply means "the word that is not" and anmoli-t-tokai means "the compound where the head word is not present". To explain this in terms of trans-formational generative grammar that we have to presume that the head word which is not present in the surface structure is found in the underlying phrase and is deleted in the derivational precess. Besides the second member of the compound itself is derived from an underlying sentence which in turn is a constituent sentence. For example vellaatai "the woman who wears a white saree" Here the word denoting "woman" is not present in the sur-face structure. The underlying phrase structure for this compound will be orutti- aataiyai ututtukiraal "someone

(woman) wears a satee''. The attribute veḷ has to be derived from another sentence aaṭai veḷḷaiyaaka irukkiraṭu ''the cloth is white''. These two are combined and the phrase oruṭṭi veḷḷaaṭaiyai uṭuṭṭukiṛaaḷ ⇒ veḷḷaaṭaiyai uṭuṭṭukiṛa oruṭṭi ⇒ veḷḷaaṭai

As already pointed out Tolkaappiyar does not deal with the derivational processes of these compounds. The example for other types are as follows: bahuvriihi compound based on (1) ummai-t-tokai ''coordinate compound''. ṭakara ñaaḷal ''she who has applied fragrant brilliantini (to her hair) derived from the phrase ṭakaramum ñaaḷalum and (2) based on veeṛṛumai-t-tokai 'casal compound': poṛṛaali ''she who has worn sacred thread made of gold'', derived from the phrase ponnaaḷaaya ṭaali ''the sacred thread made out of gold''.

The next suutra (T.C.4I3) deals with the semantic aspects of these compounds. According to this suutra the primary meaning of the compound may be in the first member of the compound, or in the second member of the compound or on both or elsewhere. The examples given by the Commentator Iḷampuuraṇar are given below.

Primary meaning in the first member: veenkai-p-puu ''veenkai flower''

    ''   second   '' : aaramaalai '' garland of aar'' (This example was given by Naccinaarkkiniyar)

both the words: uvaa-p-paṭinaānku
"fifteenth]day of the
moon"

Elsewhere (i.e.   all bahuvrīīhi com-
other than the   pounds will come
two members)   under this

Next comes an important suutra (T.C.414) which ex-
plains that all compounds function as single words. This is
an observation from the syntactic point of view. There is a
suutra (T.C.68) in Veeṛṛumai-y-iyal "chapter on case
system" which explains that even nominal compounds (pey-
arin-aakiyaṭokai) will take the six types of predicates en-
umerated and explained in the previous suutra. It also sugg-
ests that all nominal compounds will function as subject
also. By explaining this Tolkaappiyar points out that com-
pounds are substitutable in the piece of single nouns. This
view is strengthened by his statement given above that all
compounds function as single units.

Besides we also find Tolkaappiyar explaining compounds
either by giving both the members of by giving the sub
categorial features of the members of the compounds. These
instances are given below.

By *giving both tha members of the compound.*

(1) aaṇmaiyṭuaṭṭa makanen kiḷavi   "the word were makan
         (T.C. 160)   follows the word aan"
                                        i.e. aaṇmakan "a male"

(2) peṇmai-y-aṭutta makaḷ en kiḷavi "the word where makal
       (T.C. 160)   follows pen." i.e.'
                             peṇmakaḷ "a girl"

By giving the sub categorical features of the members of the compound.

(1) aṭai-p-peyar "noun denoting possesion" (T.G. 162)
   e.g. peeruur kiḷaan "the lord of Peeruur"

(2) <u>palloor-k-kuṟitta cinai nilai-p-peyar</u> "the noun denoting epicene plural when one of the words will denote a limb" e.g. peruṅkaalar "big legged people" (T.C. 162)

                                       (See also
                                       suutras
                                  166 and 171)

2. Commentator's views on compounding

2.1. Iḷampuuraṇar

One can usefully discuss the views expressed by the commentators on Tolkaappiyam. The first known commentator on Tolkaappiyam is called Iḷampuuraṇar, a Jain monk, who belonged to twelfth century A.D. Thus we get a commentator explaining the suutras of Tolkaappiyam nearly after fifteen centuries. It is quite natural that in several places he could not explain fully well His views on compounds could be brought under two broad heads viz., (1) the formation of compounds and (2) the interpretation of compounds.

2.1.1. Formation of compounds

First of all he describes compounds as one of the three types of the coming together, or grouping of words. Accord-

ing to him when any two words come together they occur:
(1) as compounds or (2) in coordinate construction or
(3) in subject-predicate relation. (T.C.1-Commentary).

In Tamil generally the compounds are formed out of noun
and noun or noun and verb. ṇilam + kaṭantaan, "he who
crossed the land" is a compound of noun+verb. But Ceena-
avaraiyar (the next great commentator on Tolkappiyam whose
views are elaborately discussed in the next section) holds that
this however is not technically a compound. Others however
hold that it can occur technically as a compound and behave
like a noun taking case signs and recurring as subject and
predicate in Tamil.

According to Iḷampuuraṇṇar some will take the combi-
nation of a verb and a noun also as a compound (T. C. 68-
commentary). His conclusion is based on his view of
vinai-t-tokai which according to him consists peyar eccam
'relative participle' + noun. Ceenaavaraiyar holds that
vinai-t-tokai is a combination of the verb root+noun where
the verb root denotes when it is not in the imperative
mood, as usual a verbal noun but which here because of
the force of the compound denotes tense. According to him
there is only verbal noun+noun. He denies that there is any
peyar eccam. Neccinaarkkiniyar (another commentator on
Tolkaappiyam who has also written critical, scholarly
commentaries on cankam as well as post-cankam works) it is
true, holds that there is a peyar eccam but the form is
not that of peyar eccam though the meaning of peyar eccam
is there. According to him at the deep structure level, if

one may use the term, there is the predicate verb which however by transformation becomes the adjunct where that verb becomes a deverbalised noun |or participle noun (i.e. vinaiyaal aṇaiyum peyar). Therefore |there is only participial noun+noun. However, this has the meaning of a peyar eccam; it is because it is an attribute, i.e., the participial noun is transformed into a peyar eccam whereafter the tense signs are also deleted. Therefore, all others except Iḻampuuraṇar hold that vinai-ṯ-ṯokai is noun+noun. Perhaps even Iḻampuuraṇar is talking of the resulting meaning rather than the form. The distinction between vinai-ṯ-ṯokai and paṇpu-ṯ-ṯokai is that in the former the first part is a verbal root and it is a noun root in the latter. He may be referring to it. But because of the cryptic language one cannot be sure.

2. 1.11. Deletions

Iḻampuuraṇar has clearly recognised the relationship between the compounds and their corresponding phrases and admits that there are deletions in the process of the derivation of the compounds. Deletion includes the deletion of not only the suffixes, enclitics showing the relavant grammatical relationship but also other words that occur in the (underlying) phrase according to him. For example the casal compound kuṭirai-ṯ-ṯeer, "the chariot drawn by the horse" is derived from the (under-lying) phrase kuṭirai-y-aaṟ puuṯ-ṯappaṭṭa ṯeer "the chariot tied with the horse". Here in the derivational process not only the insfrumental case suffix -aal is deleted but also the words - puṇṭṭappaṭṭa (T.C.- 79- commentary).

2.1.12. Other views on compounding

He also points out other views regarding this deletion under T.C.407. He says that there are some people who do not agree with this view of the deletion of case suffixes. According to them the nouns combine to become a compound without the casal suffixes and by the fact of compounding they express the relevant grammatical relationship. There is another group of people who do not agree with this view. Iḷampuuraṇar however does not explain further this latter view. Ceenaavaraiyar is of the former view. (A detailed discussion on this could be seen in the next section)

2.1 2. Interpretation of compounds

2.1.21. Casal compounds

Casal compounds express the meaning as like they express while there were casal suffixes. In the formation of compounds the casal suffixes will be deleted. (T.C.407— commetnary.)

2.1.22. Compounds involving comparison

Iḷampuuraṇar raises an interesting question as to how to treat the compounds which involve comparison This type of compound when expanded contains not only the Particle of comparison but also the accusative case suffix. For example, Iḷampuuraṇar gives the compound tuṭiṉaṭu "the waist (of a girl) like a kettle-drum". Here the shape of the waist is compared to the shape of the kettle-drum. The expanded (or underlying) phrase is tuṭi-y-ai okkum ṉaṭu "the waist will be like the

kettle-drum". Here arises a problem whether to call this as a casal compound (because it is expanded with the case suffix) or as a compound of comparison (because it is expanded with the particle of comparison - okkum) The conclusion is though the compound is arrived at after the deletion of both the casal suffix and the comparative particle the intended meaning of the native speaker is comparison only and hence it should be called only as a compound of comparison. (T.C. 408 commentary). Ceenaavaraiyar points out that many particles of comparison like anna are not preceded by a noun taking the accusative case sign and therefore in all such cases there cannot be any casal relation but only a relationship of comparison.

But Naccinaarkkiniyar rightly contradicts this conclusion. Since all the particles of comparison behave like eccam becoming thereby the predicate of an object. According to him there is the casal relation; however thereafter there is the comparison or the relation of comparison which fact sets apart these kinds of compounds.

2.1.23. Vinai-ṭ-ṭokai

Since the views of Iḻampuuraṇar have already been discussed (see section 2.1.1) they have not been repeated here. However it should be pointed out that Iḻampuuraṇar speaks of partical deletion in the verb in the formation of the compound. For example in the compound koḷ yaannai "killing elephant" only koḷ is retained and the suffix—um (in kollum-the source verb) is deleted.

2.1.24. panpu-t-tokai (compounds with attributes of quality).

While forming this compound Iḷampuuraṇar argues that whilst one portion of the attributive word (i.e. the first member of the compound) is retained and the other portion is deleted. (T.C.410 – commentary.) The example given by him is karuṅkutirai "black horse" which is expanded as kariyatu kutirai. When the compound is formed from this phrase the suffix -atu is deleted in the word kariyatu and only kar (um) is retained. Hence the name panpu-t-tokai "compound of quality".

2.1.25. Compounds involving coordinate construction.

His observation on the functioning of the coordinate type of compounds at the syntactic level is noteworthy. He observes (T.C.415-commentary) that if the proper names viz., Kapilan and Paraṇan are combined to make a compound viz - Kapila Paranan because of its ending -n (which is singular) it should take only a singular suffix in the finite verb. This is ungrammatical. He points out here that is why Tolkaappiyar has explained that this type of compound will always have a plural suffix. Accordingly the compound also should hove a plural marker., (i.e., it will become Kalila Paraṇar). Iḷampuuraṇar rightly explains here that the predication is based on both the constituents of the compound This is in accordance with the transforma tional theory of coordination.

2.1.26 anmoli-t-tokai.

Here Iḷampuuraṇar speaks about the intonation pattern

of the compound. Since this type of compounds will not have the head word of the deeper structure in the surface level Iḷampuuraṇar points out that this compound will be pronounced with falling intonation (paṭuttal oocai is the phrase used by him) so that the emphasis will not be either on the first member or the second member of the compound but on the missing noun. (T.C.412 commentary.)

Tolkaappiyar has explained that this anmoḷi-t-tokai is formed on the basis of casal compound, compound of quality and coordinate compounds only. However Iḷampuuraṇar points out that even on the basis of the other two compounds viz., compound of comparison and vinai-t-tokai, anomḷi-t-tokai could be formed. Probably Iḷampuuraṇar follows here the views of Avinayanaar, a Jain grammarian whose work is not available in full form. (Some of his suutras are quoted by the commentators. With reference to the formation of anmoḷi-t-tokai see his suutra quoted by Naccinaarkkiniyar under T.C 418.)

2.1.27 Emphasis of meaning.

Under T.C.413 he discusses the emphasis of meaning among the constituents of the compound. Two types of emphasis are noted by him viz., [1] that which takes a predicate is importatnt and (2) that which is specified is also important. For type (1) the example given is veeṅkai-p-puu, "veeṅkai flower". Here a question arises as to where does the the emphasis lie in the compound. When a suitable verb is added to this the emphasis is revealed and understood. In the sentence veeṅkai-p-puu naṟitu "the veeṅkai flower is

fragrant", because of the verb ṇariṭu "is fragrant" we understand that only the second member of the compound is emphasised, because 'fragrance' is associated only with the 'flower) i.e., puu and not with the tree called veeṅkai. For type (2) he gives the example veḷḷaaṭai. The literal meaning of this compound is "white dress". But when a verb like vaṇtaal is added to this compound we understand that the compound is not referring to the white dress but to a woman who is wearing that. Here the emphasis is not on the words veḷḷai and aaṭai but to the person. The word denoting this person is deleted at the surface level. We find that this kind of explanation with reference to the emphasis of meaning is also given by Sanskrit grammarians.

2 2. Ceenaavaraiyar

The next great commentator on Tolkaappiyam is called Ceenaavaraiyar. He is a student of logic and a great scholar in both Tamil and Sanskrit. The influence of Sanskritic ideas on him could be seen almost on every page. I am not attempting here to bring out the impact of Sanskrit on him. That will form a separate study. Of all the commentators he has discussed more on the theories of compounding and the interpretation of compounds. Since the other commentators viz, the Naccinaarkkiniyar, Ieyvaccilaiyaar, and Kallaaṭar follow either Iḷampuuraṇar or Ceenaavaraiyar. I have not discussed their ideas separately.

As already pointed out Ceenaavaraiyar follows the view according to which deletion of the suffixes is not criterion for compound formation. I shall present below the views of Ceenaavaraiyar on compounding in a summary way.

2.2.1. Theories of compounding

Ceenaavariyar points out two different theories on com-
pounding under T.C.412. According to him, there are two
groups for scholars among which one group will say that
the compounds are formed because of the deletion of the case
suffix or the particle of comparison or the particle -um (used
in coordinate construction) or the suffix of the finite verb
or the suffix of the noun denoting quality. The other
group will say that two or more words combine
together without any pause or hiatus and become a wellknit
unit expressing the relevant meaning. Ceenaavaraiyar accepts
this latter view. He points out that, in examples like veela-k,
-karumpu "a kind of stalk" and keelar panri "pig" (here both
nouns refer to "pig") no suffix is deleted but still they fun-
ction as compound nouns. Further he argues that this is the
view of Tolkaappiyar also. The words compounded behave
like one word. But Ceenaavaraiyar points out that there may
be phrases which may as combination of words act as one gram-
matical unit. Therefore, he emphasises in addition the fact
that there is no pause between the words when alone one
can speak of a compound technically (cf. Tolkaappiyam
suutra: ellaat-tokai-y-um oru col nataiya "all compounds be-
have like one word." He further points out that in compounds
like irupeyarottu-p-panpu-t-tokai like keelar panri no word
is deleted and argues therefore that talking the deletion of
suffixes etc., as the criterion for the formation of compound
is unacceptable. Instead the members of the compounds them-
selves express by the fact of the compounding the meanings
of case suffixes, etc. (T.C. 112-commentary). This is something
like the argument that in the English example 'black-board',
no suffix is deleted and by virtue of their coming together

with a fixed stress pattern this is still called a compound.
Here one could feel the idiomatic sense this
compound has developed in course of time.
Probably Ceenaavaraiyar is accepting these compounds
which underwent a semantic shift like this as real compounds
in Tamil also we get such eamples like Cempoottu "a kind of
bird". Here the attribute Cem "red" is not used as a
restrictive attribute but only as a descriptive attribute. This
is not referring simply to a red coloured bird but a parti-
cular species of birds by the force of the compound. As
such this has developed a kind of idiomatic meaning.

2 2.11. *Naccinaarkkiniyar's view.*

Naccinaarkkiniyar coming after Ceenaavaraiyar refines
the opposite theory so as to answer Ceenaavaraiyar's objec-
tions. He holds that in all kinds of compounds there is
deletions-one or more suffixes, enclitics, words (T.C.412-
commentary. The deletion of case signs, enclitic -um, and
suffixes in vinai-t-tokai and panpu-t-tokai and words in
anmoli-t-tokai are admitted by both. But in what are called
iru peyar ottu-p-panpu-t-tokai (eg. caarai-p-paampu),
Ceenaavaraiyar points out that there is not any morpheme
or word deleted. Naccinaarkkiniyar points out that even
here there is the morph 'aakiya' which comes in between
the two words of such compounds, to show that these words
and in the relationship of the determiner and the deter-
mined (T.C.412 – commentary). Ceenaavaraiyar interprets the
word 'toka' found in Tolkaappiyam 412 as to mean "to
occur as compound", whilst others will interpret it to

mean "when a morpheme or word is deleted". In 'vaṭṭa-p-palakai' "round plank" Naccinaarkkiniyar points out that there is only the deletion of the final-m in the first word vattam which becomes vaṭṭa and it is curious that he holds even this sandhi deletion is a deletion in a compound (T.C. 416-Commentary). Unless we take it to mean that in this way, the two words become a well-knit, pauseless unit, it is difficult to follow him. Even according to his theory in this instance also, there is the deletion of 'aakiya' which he has said denotes the relationship of the determiner and the determined between the two words of a compound.

2.2.2. Interpretation of Compounds-general.

The theory of compounding as explained above contains the theory of Interpreting compounds as well. A compound behaves like one word-a noun. Compound formation is like morphological formation-more so in an agglutinative language like Tamil. If analysed, the words of the compounds are not always immediate constituents though forming one consti-tute. Tolkaapiyar (suutra 83) is considered to have explained how compounds give there meaning. There is specific mention only of the casal compounds but it is taken to apply to all compounds in general. If one may use the conception of deep structure and surface structure, the meaning structure being the deep structure, Tolkaappiyar may be taken to have described each compound in terms of a respective deep structure. The casal compound is that which is of the nature of a casal phrase structure viz., Noun + Case sign + Predicate. Similarly the other compounds are defined. In a casal compound there are only two nouns - the sign is not there; nor is the predicate. Tolkaappiyar in the suutra mentioned (83) states that there is no one uniform semantic

formula. All the meaningful words required for understanding the compound, necessarily within the context of the sentence — come in the meaning structure. Commentators like Iḷampuuraṇar, and Ñaccinaarkkiniyar explain that these words may have to be supplied in between the words or at the end. In anmoḷi–t–ṭokai words are added at the end of the compound. In others, the words are added in between the words. If the casal compound is of the nature of casal phrase structure and so on, one must go back to the fully formed casal structure sentence, which gets embedded in a nominalised form in a matrix sentence. This is hinted. But we are not told all the steps of the transformation like when the case sign is deleted, when the predicate is deleted, what forms and transpositions the predicates under go, etc., There is only a blanket projection rule that all words required for understanding the compound are suggested to the listener and are therefore necessarily implied by the speakers. But as hinted above, the definition of each compound refers in a way to the original deep structure. It is for us to work out the transformations.

Even as words get compounded into compounds, compounds behaving like words in their turn become compounded into compounds. Take for instance pavaḷa vaay–p–peer amar–k–kaṇ porroti There is porroti 'the damsel of the bangles made of gold', an anmoḷi–t–ṭokai formed from the veerrumai–t–ṭokai which is the head here. Pavaḷa vaay is a compound of comparison. peer amar–k–kaṇ is resolved into (1) peer kaṇ; (2) amar–k–kaṇ; the first is a paṇpu–t–ṭokai; the second a vinai–t–ṭokai. pavaḷa vaay as one unit and peer amar–k–kaṇ as another unit and porroti as a third unit from one coordi-

nate construction. There is the conjunctive -um preceded by the case sign -ai and succeded by the predicate word 'uṭaiya.' The whole becomes one unit and takes the word 'damsel' at the end and behaves like one noun.

When going back to the original structure from which by transformation, the compound is arrived at, one may find that at the deeper level there are sometimes non—idiomatic usages found. Idiomatic usages etc., are constraints at the surface level which varying from language to language filters, in different ways, the words formed at the deeper level. These being language particular should not be applied to the deeper structure which is language universal.

One such point is raised in the course of the controversy about the theory of compounds. Ceenaavaraiyar holds that it is only for the puspose of understanding the compound one brings in the words not in the compound; but that those words were not there originally, to be deleted later, the meaning being suggested not by deletion but by the very force of compounding (T.C.416 – Commentary). Of course, one has to guard against the implication that the connen-tators had the same views about the deep structure, surface structure and transformation as we have now, whenever we use these for explaining the views of those ancient commen-tators in morden terms. They are however aware of the formal compound level and the meaning level. The meaning level is brought in separately only for the purpose oj understanding the compound from an analytical point of view and this does not exist as a prior level in reality.

This is Ceenaavaraiyar's contention. But the other commentators hold that there is a meaning level which is also a phrase level and the compound arises by deletion (transformation). They do not specifically mention transposition. In vinai-t-tokai, Naccinaarkkiniyar speaks of the first word – a root – being really a participial noun having the force of a relative participle as elsewhere (T.C. 415 commentary). Caattan, Kariyan 'Caattan' is black may occur as kariyan Cattan "the dark Caattan and then it may be taken as standing for kariya Caattan, "the dark Caattan". This kind of transposition of words is there in the old grammar, though not explained in terms of transformation. But it is significant that Naccinaarkkiniyar and others do not specifically point out this in their explanation of compounds. Ceenaavaraiyar to justify his position, refers to a suutra in Tolkaappiyam (suutra 94) where it is said in the expansion of a compound denoting kinship consisting of a noun in the human category and a kinship term – Cattan makan, "son of Cattan" the genitive case sign -atu is lost and instead -ku comes in. Ceenaavaraiyar's point is that this ketutal or loss is a figuretive usage. -atu being ungrmmatical even at that stage could not have been there to be changed into -ku. What is meant is that latter for explanatory purpose it is assumed and replaced by -ku. Therefore what he calls the explanatory stage cannot be prior to the compounding stage. He also points out that there are certain compounds which are considered by Tolkaappiyar himseif as compounds which cannot be separated in specific terms and which should be taken as a kind of maruuu - a kind of telescoping of words. For instance, in the vinai-t-tokai the first word, the root and a verbal noun may mean any one of three tenses. For instance kol yoanai may be kollum yaanai or konra yaanai;

if so how to speifically separate them as two words. This is pointed out by Ceenaavaraiyar that it is at the explanatory stage the words could be specifically split and not earlier. Ceenaavaraiyar refers to the analysis of a word into words for purposes of explanation even by Sanskrit grammarians. eg. vantaan = varutalai-c-ceytaan.

Naccinaarkkiniyar points out that Ceenaavaaiyar has missed the force of the words 'keta', "lost" used by Tolkaappiyar. With reference to the case signs-atu, for instance in a phrase Caattanatu, ketutal must refer to a prior stage. That is what we will call the deeper level. When it is transformed into these surface level the idiomatic constraints come into play when-atu is lost and replaced by -ku whenever the genitive case sign is attached to the nouns in the human category.

The compounds are exocentric or endocentric. Exocentric is anmoli-t-tokai. The endocentric are either subordinate or coordinate. In subordinate construction there will be only binary division-the unit being split into two, each of which can be split into two and so on. But in the coordinate construction there can be multinary division-more than two units are conjoined. This distinction is in the mind of Tolkaappiyar; and the commentators point out this under ummai-t-tokai. In other compounds even though there may be more than two words,they have to be reduced to two units, the attribute and the head. But in coordinate compound there can be more than two units conjoined. At the compounding level the singular ending is lost in the case of preceding words and the singular ending is replaced by plural ending in the

case of the last word. Kapilan um Paraṇan um Kapila Paraṇar. Here also the original stage with the singular endings is distinguished from the compound stage where the plural ending is introduced.

Really according to the ancient grammarians there is only one distinction-that between the coordinate compound and the rest which may be called subordinate compounds. The latter are further subdivided into casal, verbal, attributive and comparative because of the different ways in which they are formed in terms of deletion etc., The exocentric compounds have these kinds of compound as the base. There is a meaning level and compound level distinguished irrespective of the question of priority which alone is in dispute between the commentators.

3. Treatment of compounds in Nannuul

Pavananti is the author of Nannuul. He is a Jain belonging to the Nandigaṇa, one of the Jain sects. He wrote this popular grammar during the turning of the thirteenth century. He follows Tolkaappiyam as interpreted by Ilampuuraṇar, the first known commentator on Tolkaappiyam. In this section I shall briefly discuss the views expressed by Pavaṇaṇti. His suutras on compounds are found in the chapter called poṭuviyal in collaṭikaaram (Suutras 361 to 373).

3.1. Definition of compounds

In suutra 361 he gives the definition of compounds as two or more words i.e., noun+noun or noun+verb which combine together after the deletion of suffixes in the meaning

of case etc., and function as single units. It could be seen thus he follows the school of authors who explain that the deletion of the suffixes is the criterion for the formation of compounds. We know Ilamppuuraṇar is of this view. One could see here the influence of Iḷampuuraṇuar on Pavaṇanti.

3.2. Number of compounds

In suutra 362, he gives the number of compounds as six viz., the casal compound, the verbal compound, the compound of quality, the compound of involving comparison, the coordinate compound, and the bahuvriihi or anmoḷi-t-tokai compound following Tolkaappiyam.

3 2. Explanation of compounds

3.2.1. Casal compound

The casal compound is explained by him in suutra 363 as the one which does not contain overtly the casal suffixes. This is also in accordance with Iḷampuuraṇar.

3.22. Verbal compounds

His explanation of vinai-t-tokai is again based on Iḷampuuraṇar's view. Pavaṇanti explains that "the tenseless relative participles are vinai-t-tokais" (suutra 364). This view of taking the first member of the compound as peyar eccam i.e., relative participle has been discussed at length in the previous chapter. Iḷampuuraṇar and Naccinaarkkiniyar are of this view.

3.2.3 Paṇpu-ṭ-ṭokai-compounds of quality

He points out that there are two types of paṇpu-ṭ-ṭokai (suutra 365) viz., (1) the compound where the sufiixes explaining the qualities are deleted and (2) the compound where two nouns combine on one or the same meaning. Here again he follows in toto Iḷampuuraṇar.

3 2.4. Compound of Comparison

Uvama-t-ṭokai is explained by Pavaṇaṇti as a compound which does not contain the particle of comparison (suutra 366). Iḷamppuuraṇar also gives the same explanation.. In addition Pavaṇaṇti gives a list of particles of comparison which are deleted in the process of derivation, (suutra 367)ꞏ

3.2.5. Coordinate compounds

Coordinate compounds are formed by deleting the particle ‒um which denotes the cooṛdi ꞌate construction. These compounds are generally formed on the basis of the following semantic aspects. (1) eṇṇal "counting", (2) eṭuṭṭal "weighing", (3) mukaṭṭal "measuring", (4) niiṭṭal "measuring of length" (suutra 368).

3.2.6 anmoḷi-ṭ-ṭokai or bahuvriihi ccmpound

The sixth type of compound viz., bahuvriihi compound is formed on the basis of the other five types of compounds enumerated and explained already. Tolkaappiyar has given only three types. of compounds for the formation of "anmoḷi-ṭ-

tokai'. Iḷampuuraṇar has included the other two also and this view is followed by Pavaṇaṇti (suutra 369).

3.2.7. *Importance of meaning*

There is another suutra (370) in which he explains as to where the importance of meaning lies. Except for the change of technical terms the ideas are same as found in Tolkaappiyam.

3.2.8 *Morphophonemic changes and compounds*

The importance of morphophonemic rules in the inter-pretation of compounds is explained in suutra 371. This is again an adaptation of Iḷampuuraṇar's explanation. When two nouns combine together two changes are possible. In one case the plosive of the second noun may double. This indicates the location. In the other case instead of doubling, the final nasal of the first word may become the homorganic nasal of the following plosive.

Examples

For (1) Vaṭuka+kaṇṇa ... Vaṭuka-kaṇṇaṇ
"Kaṇṇan who belonged to Vaṭuka country"

For (2) Vaṭukan+Kaṇṇan ... Vaṭuka-ṅ-kaṇṇan
"Kaṇṇan who belongs to the Vaṭuka community"

3.2.9. *Coordinate compounds*

The idea of Tolkaappiyar that the coordinate compounds will end in plural is repeated as suutra 372 by Pavaṇaṇti.

3.2.10. *Ambiguous compounds*

There is a suutra (373) which deals with the ambiguous compounds. According to Pavaṇaṇti that these compounds, all of them are casal compounds, could be expanded into different deep structures where they will show different casal relations i.e., from the 2nd case to the 7th case. For example the compound ṭeyva vaṇakkam can be expanded either as ṭeyvaṭṭai vaṇaṅkum vaṇakkam "the worshipping of deity" or ṭeyvaṭṭukku vaṇakkam "the worship to the deity". Tolkaappiyar also deals with these ambiguous constructions in his chapter called Veerrumai mayaṅkiyal. Thus it will be seen that Pavaṇaṇti follows Tolkaappiyam closely as interpreted by Ilampuuraṇar.

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1969

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1973

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1973

1974

1975

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